

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER COVERAGE VIEWS GENEVA ARMS TALKS

XINHUA Commentary

OW121054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1043 GMT 12 Mar 85

["Commentary: The Geneva Talks Hold Promise (By Mei Zhenmin)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- The three sets of nuclear talks between the United States and the Soviet Union opening in Geneva today offer a desired chance to bring about a relaxation in East-West relations and to reduce the danger of nuclear war.

The world today is faced with the grim reality that the nuclear arms race conducted by the two superpowers is dangerously escalating into outer space, with the United States already researching a "stars wars" program and with a similar project underway in the Soviet Union. If this escalation of the arms race is not arrested, then a new battle-front will be opened with fleets of spacecraft and celestial military bases pitted against each other in space.

Under such circumstances, the ongoing talks in Geneva are at once a chance and a trial. The wide-ranging contents of the talks, though giving rise to complexity, also offer a greater maneuvering space for both sides to come up with concessions. The deep differences setting the two countries apart do not necessarily constitute insurmountable obstacles.

Given sincerity and mutual concessions from both countries, it is likely that accords of some value will be reached at the talks to "build a world bridge leading to peace, free from fear and the menace of a nuclear catastrophe," as pointed out by the delegates on their arrival in Geneva. It is the earnest hope of the international community that progress will be made toward an end to the nuclear arms race and a reduction of the threat of nuclear war.

Talks To Start on Schedule

OW111451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva will start tomorrow as planned despite the death of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, according to a U.S. delegation spokesman.

The spokesman, who made the announcement shortly after the Soviet news media confirmed Chernenko's death, said that officials of both sides made the decision to open the talks tomorrow as scheduled at a meeting in Geneva this morning. Earlier, U.S. and Soviet officials began their arrangements for the opening of the talks although there were wide-spread reports of the Soviet leader's death.

Chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman and the other two U.S. negotiators, John Tower and Maynard Glitman, left here today as planned for Brussels, where they will brief a NATO meeting on the U.S. position at the forthcoming talks. They are to return to Geneva this afternoon.

European Hopes Assessed

HK120501 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 6

["Roundup" by Wei Wei: "Europe on the Eve of the U.S.-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] On 12 March, the United States and the Soviet Union will return to the negotiating table in Geneva to hold formal negotiations on strategic weapons, medium-range nuclear weapons, and space weapons.

The countries which will show the greatest concern for the negotiations are the European countries. The governments, the public, and various factions of political forces in East and West European countries are all watching with greatest interest the negotiations which will be reopened between the two big nuclear countries. Why? (Rangyimali Kaluo) [6245 0001 7456 6849 0595 5012], president of the Assembly of the Western European Union says: The U.S.-Soviet negotiations will "mainly touch upon the safety of Europe". His remark has hit the nail on the head. Some people in Europe believe that Europe may possibly be the most direct and biggest beneficiary of the negotiations, but if not, may also possibly become a victim of the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union.

For this reason, the European countries still entertain hopes for the U.S.-Soviet talks, while casting doubts on them.

The European countries hope that the talks are "a good sign" and "may begin to ease the tension between East and West". They also hope the talks will make specific achievements so as to create conditions to ease the tension between East and West and the tension caused by the military confrontation in Europe. For example, French President Mitterrand hopes that "the U.S.-Soviet talks will really start the process of disarmament"; West German President Kohl also hopes that the talks will make a positive impact on the dialogue between East Germany and West Germany. Belgium entertains even greater hopes for the talks, because the talks may possibly cancel the original plan to deploy 48 U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium.

At the same time, the Europeans have also cast doubt on the U.S.-Soviet talks. First of all, they are worried about how much the European interests will be respected in the talks. Second, according to past experience, "when a new agreement is signed, increased motivation will be given to the development of new technology aimed at destroying the agreement," so the Europeans fear that the upcoming negotiations to control the arms race will again cause the acceleration of the arms race in the end. Finally, they fear that European interests and safety will not be strengthened and respected in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations, but on the contrary, will be weakened, and as result Europe will face a greater threat.

In fact, the U.S.-Soviet contention on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe has brought a sense of crisis to Europe. At the end of 1983, after the United States deployed the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union immediately walked out of the U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic nuclear weapons and the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. On the pretext of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union increased its SS-20 missile bases and deployed short-range missiles in Eastern Europe. The arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union has intensified the situation in Europe. In spite of the sharp confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the West European countries have exchanged more visits with East European countries to look for ways to ease the tension in Europe, and have time and again urged the United States and the Soviet Union to resume their negotiations. Now that the U.S.-Soviet talks are beginning again, the Europeans are worried that the two superpowers have different purposes in the negotiations. If they concentrate their efforts on space weapons, they will certainly ignore the question of reducing the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union is superior in this respect. So the West European countries are facing the nuclear threat from the East.

Of course, the up-coming Geneva talks will discuss three kinds of weapons, namely, space weapons, strategic nuclear weapons, and medium-range nuclear weapons. Although space weapons will only "be discussed on paper", they have enabled the United States and the Soviet Union to resume their talks and are also an important aspect in the talks. However the Europeans have cast doubt on whether the "strategic defense initiative" proposed by the United States will be able to guarantee the safety of Europe. The worries expressed by most European member states of NATO are that once the United States has built an "unbreakable defense" in space, she will enter the "American fortress" and abandon her European allies.

What is more, if the Soviet Union builds a similar "unbreakable defense," the consequences will be dreadful to contemplate: On the one hand, the nuclear deterrent built by France and Britain with painstaking efforts over the past decades will become "outdated and worthless". On the other hand, NATO's "flexible response strategy" which the West European countries basically rely on in countering the Warsaw Treaty Organization's superiority in conventional weapons actually depends on nuclear weapons. Now that the nuclear weapons have lost their superiority and the conventional weapons cannot match the superiority of the other side, what will they do? Therefore the possibility that a limited war will break out in Europe is increasing. Europe will either be at the mercy of others or undergo a disastrous war.

Apart from expressing hopes and worries, the Europeans have also put forward specific suggestions. For example, although some governments have expressed their support for the American "star wars plan," they have reservations on the actual measures and hope that the United States will discuss the question in the Geneva talks. On behalf of France and the Federal Republic of Germany, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher has suggested to the United States that if a good arms control plan is reached with the Soviet Union, the United States should be happy to abandon the "star wars plan." And Romanian President Ceausescu thinks that both the United States and the Soviet Union should stop deploying nuclear weapons in Europe and remove those missiles that have been deployed in Europe and also stop militarizing space.

The United States and the Soviet Union have attached great importance to the opinions of the Europeans, because both sides know clearly that in the upcoming negotiations, neither side can completely ignore those opinions. At present, the two countries are actively engaged in winning over the European countries. Knowing that the West European countries and the United States have different opinions on the "strategic defense initiative," the Soviet Union has mainly adopted the method of "sowing discord" to expand the contradiction between them so as to draw the West European countries to its side. During his visit to Italy, Spain and other countries at the beginning of this month, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said: "Once the star wars plan is abandoned, there will be a possibility of reaching an agreement which will reduce or perhaps greatly reduce strategic weapons, medium-range, and long-range nuclear missiles." It should be admitted that his remark has been very attractive to all the countries in Europe. The United States has adopted the method of "fence mending". To counter the fears of its allies, the United States has repeatedly stressed that the safety of Western Europe is "its own safety" and assured that the "strategic defense initiative" will never weaken the nuclear deterrent strategy, and has also encouraged West European countries to participate in research for the initiative. Although the United States and the Soviet Union have adopted different methods, their purposes are the same: to strengthen the bargaining power needed at the Geneva talks.

At present, it is still not known whether the opinions of the Europeans will be respected or not, whether their hopes will prove illusory or not, and whether their worries will unfortunately prove to be true or not. If the United States and the Soviet Union can really consider the wishes of the Europeans, compromise with each other in the upcoming negotiations, and achieve practical achievements in arms control, the Europeans will be very lucky, and such a move will surely be welcomed by the people of the whole world.

ZHAO STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR *

OW110334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0003 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- Written statement on International Youth Year, by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, 11 March 1985

Bosed on a proposal made by Romania, the United Nations has designated this year International Youth Year with "participation, development, and peace" as the theme. This is a constructive campaign with a long-range effect and has drawn universal attention and extensive response from the international community. On behalf of the Chinese Government, I express high appreciation of and give positive support to this campaign.

The theme of "participation, development, and peace" reflects the common aspiration of the youth of all countries. The development of the International Youth Year campaign in breadth and in depth will have a positive motivating effect on giving fuller play to the enthusiasm and creativity of the youth of all countries in participating in their state and social affairs, developing the economy and culture, promoting social progress, and safeguarding world peace.

China is the youngest country in the world as far as the structure of its population is concerned. We have nearly 300 million young people, who represent the future and hope of the Chinese nation. It is an important task for our whole society to show concern about the study, life, and work of young people; try to create conditions for the solution of their actual problems; and make them grow healthily into workers with ideals, morality, education, and a sense of discipline. The fulfillment of China's four modernizations program depends on the hard efforts of every Chinese, particularly of every youth. Chinese youths should work diligently at their posts, carry out painstaking study, and press forward with an indomitable will toward the goal of a prosperous and strong motherland with an affluent people.

China is a developing socialist country. The youth of China and the countries of the vast Third World should strengthen their friendly cooperation and exchanges and take an active part in various social activities for the development of their respective national economies and cultures. The youth of China and other countries in the world should increase their friendship, enhance their mutual understanding, and strive in various ways to ease world tension so that the young people of all countries will be able to live and mature in a peaceful environment.

To celebrate International Youth Year, the departments concerned of our government and mass organizations will sponsor various activities this year, including a "good-will meeting of youth from the Asian-Pacific area." I sincerely wish that through the International Youth Year campaign, the young people of China, the Asian-Pacific area, and all countries in the world will strengthen their friendly cooperations and made new contributions to the peace of the world and the progressive cause of humankind.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. REACTION TO CHERNENKO'S DEATH

First Official Reaction

OW112334 Beijing XINHUA in English 2019 GMT 11 Mar 85

["First U.S. Official Reaction to Chernenko's Death" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The United States said today the opportunities for genuine peace and progress in U.S.-Soviet relations existed after the death of the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko. State Department spokesman Edward Djerejian told reporters today that the U.S. goal "is a more stable and constructive relationship between our countries for the long term, and our policy toward the Soviet Union will be patient, consistent and realistic." The spokesman added that the U.S. "would like to count on Soviet willingness to work with us to that end."

This is the first U.S. official reaction to Chernenko's death. The regular White House news briefing at noon has been postponed to 4 p.m., during which the formation of the U.S. delegation to Moscow to Chernenko's funeral is expected to be announced.

President Ronald Reagan, he said, was sending a message of condolence to the Soviet leadership on the chernenko's death and Secretary of State George Shultz was sending a similar message to Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The problems which engaged the two countries "are many and complex" and they would not be "quickly or easily resolved," he went on. "But they must be resolved peacefully, and progress is possible in many areas."

On the Geneva talks, he said that the U.S. negotiators "are about to tackle the critical issues of reducing nuclear weapons and advancing toward the ultimate goal of eliminating them from the face of the earth." The U.S. wants "to work with the Soviet Union to avoid miscalculation and help reduce the threat or use of force as a solution to tensions in troubled areas of the world," he said. "We want to work with the Soviet Union to resolve problems in our bilateral relationship to mutual benefit, and build greater trust and confidence in the way we deal with each other."

Reagan Not To Attend Funeral

OW111840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1826 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, March 11 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan will not attend Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's funeral in Moscow Wednesday, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said here today. The decision was made after a 30-minute meeting between President Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Advisor Robert McFarland, he said. Speakes also said that a decision would be made today whether Vice-President George Bush is to go to the funeral.

Bush cancelled his planned departure for Washington today and remains overnight in Switzerland, where he has met with the U.S. negotiators to the arms talks that will resume tomorrow.

Meanwhile, another White House spokesman, Robert Sims, said that Reagan was due to send a message of condolences to the Kremlin today and then sign the book of condolences at the Soviet Embassy here.

Chernenko died at 19:20 Moscow time Sunday. He was the third leader to have died within the past 28 months. President Reagan did not attend the funerals of Mr. Chernenko's immediate predecessors, Yuriy Andropov and Leonid Brezhnev.

Bush To Head Delegation

OW120338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 12 Mar 85

["Bush To Attend Chernenko's Funeral" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 11 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Vice President George Bush will lead a delegation to Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet leader Konstantin U. Chernenko who died yesterday, the White House announced today. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that President Ronald Reagan has decided to send a delegation to Moscow consisting of Vice President Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur Hartman. Bush, now in Geneva, will go to Moscow tomorrow morning, while Shultz will leave here tonight.

Speakes also said that Bush will carry a personal letter from President Reagan to the new Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Speakes reaffirmed Reagan's call in his message of condolence to Soviet leader Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov for the Soviet leadership to "seize the opportunity offered by the negotiations about to begin in Geneva to make progress toward our shared goal of eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

He said that "in our relations with the Soviet Union, the United States has three basic goals: to reduce significantly the unacceptably high numbers of weapons which now exist; to eliminate the use and the threat of force in international relations; and to develop greater trust and confidence in our relations with the Soviet Union overall. Our nations share an interest in the development of stable and constructive relations for the long term."

He added that "we believe that the problems which exist in U.S.-Soviet relations can be resolved and that progress is possible in the near term. We cannot achieve progress single-handedly, but we will do our part to bring it about."

Reagan went to the Soviet Embassy here late this afternoon to express his condolences on the death of Chernenko.

Reagan Sends Condolences

OW120306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 12 Mar 85

["Reagan Expresses Condolences on Death of Soviet Leader" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, March 11 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today cabled a message to Soviet leader Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, extending condolences on the death of Soviet leader Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The U.S. President also voiced the hope in his message that differences between the two countries would be resolved through dialogue and negotiation.

"At this solemn time, I wish to reiterate the strong desire of the American people for world peace. Although the problems which divide our countries are many and complex, we can and must resolve our differences through dialogue and negotiation," said Reagan. "Our two delegations are sitting down in Geneva to begin negotiation on how to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons. We must seize the opportunities for peace. We need to find ways to reduce the threat and use of force in solving international disputes. We must also establish a working relationship that builds greater trust and cooperation between us," Reagan said.

The U.S. President said he hoped that the Soviet leadership will join with him with renewed dedication to "create a firm and durable basis for better relations between our two countries."

HUNAN GOVERNOR FETES U.S. GOODWILL DELEGATION

HK111512 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at the (Rongyan) Guesthouse, Governor Liu Zheng met and feted the goodwill delegation led by Nancy Dick, lieutenant governor of the State of Colorado of the United States. Amidst the friendly atmosphere, the guests and hosts introduced the situation in natural resources and economic development of their own province and state. They also provided items of economic, technological, and trade cooperation and detailed data to each other. Both parties also exchanged views on training economic and technological qualified personnel.

At the invitation of Colorado, Hunan will send an economic delegation to visit the United States in May of this year. Colorado will send a large economic delegation to visit Hunan this summer.

GUANGDONG SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH MASSACHUSETTS

HK100644 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1439 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Report: "Guangdong Province Signs Agreement With U.S. State of Massachusetts on Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 7 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong Province and U.S. State of Massachusetts signed six agreements and letters of intent on economic cooperation, covering the production of packaging materials and fatty acid ester, as well as joint management of Chinese pottery and porcelain, and others.

Guangdong Vice Governor Yang Li and Dukakis, visiting governor of Massachusetts, were present at today's signing ceremony. At a press conference held after the signing ceremony, Governor Dukakis said that apart from the items which had been signed, cooperation between Guangdong and Massachusetts on medical apparatus and instruments as well as the use of solar energy stand a very good chance of success. He believes that handicraft articles produced in Guangdong will find a good market in Massachusetts.

Guangdong Province and Massachusetts established friendly ties in 1983.

XINHUA REPORTS DEATH OF KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

Dies of Heart Failure

OW112306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1720 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko died yesterday of heart failure following the deterioration of his lungs and liver, an official medical bulletin announced here today.

The Soviet leader had long suffered from pulmonary emphysema, complicated by pulmonary and cardiac insufficiency, says the bulletin. His condition was further aggravated by chronic hepatitis which evolved into cirrhosis, the bulletin said. He died at 19:20, March 10.

Rise to Top Party Post

OW111140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1131 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Soviet Leader Chernenko Dies" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko died of illness on March 10, an official announcement said today. He was 74 years old. Chernenko was general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

He was secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in 1976-84 and became alternate Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee in 1977 and full Politburo member in 1978. He was elected to the highest party post on February 13, 1984, three days after his predecessor Yuriy Andropov died. He made two appearances on TV late last month after a two-month absence from public view.

During his last several months in the Kremlin, the dead-locked Soviet-U.S. relations began to relax and the two countries have resumed dialogues.

Soviet-Chinese relations have continued to improve in the past year. Chernenko said on February 22 that the Soviet Union "attaches much significance to normalising relations with the People's Republic of China" and that the Soviet Union hopes the Sino-Soviet relations will get further favorable development.

Chernenko was born to a Russian peasant family on September 24, 1911, in Krasnoyarsk territory. He joined the Communist Party in 1931.

State Address Noted

LD111847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Communist Party will "invariably adhere" to its present course despite the death of the nation's leader, according to the address to the Soviet people made this afternoon by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. The address said the party, the state and all the people of the Soviet Union suffered a grave loss in the death of Konstantin Chernenko, an outstanding party and state figure.

The address said that the Soviet Union "has always advocated constructive dialogue and practical measures to lessen international tension." It warned that the Soviet Union will not allow any other country or coalition of states to gain military superiority, and will strengthen its defense power. The Soviet party will continue to carry on the policy of perfecting in all ways the socialist society, according to the address.

PRC LEADERS OFFER CONDOLENCES ON CHERNENKO DEATH

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

OW111440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 11 Mar 85

["China Expresses Condolences on Chernenko's Death" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- China expressed profound condolences on the death of the Soviet President Konstantin U. Chernenko here this evening. In answering a question, the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that President Chernenko was an outstanding leader of the party and state of the Soviet Union. "His passing away is undoubtedly a great loss to the Soviet people and we express our profound condolences on it."

He said that not long before his passing away, President Chernenko had expressed his hopes for further good development of Sino-Soviet relations. Over the past year, the spokesman continued, exchanges between China and the Soviet Union have increased noticeably in various fields. "We hope that these positive tendencies in the Sino-Soviet relations will further develop," he said.

Li, Peng Zhen Message

OW111926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders today expressed their condolences to the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people on the death of Konstantin Chernenko. In a message to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Chinese President Li Xiannian and Chairman Peng Zhen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress asked it to convey their sympathy and mourning to Chernenko's family.

The message said: "During his tenure of office as the supreme leader of the party and the state, President Chernenko had worked effectively in many fields in the interest of the Soviet state and the people. His death is a great loss to the Soviet people."

The message recalls that "President Chernenko had expressed more than once the hope for the development of relations with China." In the past year or more, it says, "Sino-Soviet relations in many fields have improved thanks to the efforts made by both sides." The message ends by saying, "The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the relations between the two countries will develop further."

Peng Zhen Condoles at Embassy

OW120908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 12 Mar 85

["Peng Zhen Extends Condolences on Chernenko's Death" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, visited the Soviet Embassy here this afternoon to offer his condolences on the death of President Konstantin U. Chernenko on the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In the condolence room, a portrait of President Chernenko edged in black was flanked by wreaths presented by the Chinese NPC Standing Committee and State Council.

Chairman Peng stood in silent tribute before the portrait. Afterwards, he wrote in the visitors' book: "Profound condolences on the death of President Chernenko, which is a great loss to the Soviet people." Then, Peng conversed cordially with Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov. Peng said: "During his tenure of office as the supreme leader of the Soviet party and state, President Chernenko worked effectively in many fields in the interests of the Soviet people. He expressed on many occasions his hopes for increased Soviet-Chinese relations. Over the past year, gratifying progress has been made in many fields of bilateral relations. This is of great importance for the people of the two countries, as well as for peace and stability in the world."

Peng also sent his congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev on his election to the post of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He said: "We took special notice of General Secretary Gorbachev's speech at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that Soviet-Chinese relations will see a significant improvement."

Peng went on: "We too cherish the same hope. The Chinese Government will do its best to constantly develop Sino-Soviet relations in various fields."

The Soviet ambassador thanked Peng for his visit to the embassy at the head of a group of Chinese officials to extend their condolences, and thanked Peng for his congratulations on Comrade Gorbachev's election. He said he "fully agreed" with Peng's opinion on expanding Sino-Soviet relations. "Both sides should work hard to improve bilateral relations," he added.

State councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was among the officials accompanying Peng to the embassy.

GORBACHEV NAMED SUCCESSOR; VIEWS PRC RELATIONS

Foreign Ministry Comments

OW120648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 12 Mar 85

["China Congratulates Gorbachev's Election to CPSU General Secretary" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- China today congratulated Mikhail S. Gorbachev on his election to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In response to a question, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here this morning that "we extend our congratulations on Gorbachev's election to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

"We have taken note of the positive attitude toward the development of Sino-Soviet relations expressed by General Secretary Gorbachev in his speech at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee," the spokesman said.

New CPSU General Secretary

OW111636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, was named today general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, TASS announced. "Mikhail Gorbachev was unanimously elected general secretary of the Communist Party at an extraordinary [word indistinct] of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that was held today," an announcement on Russian-language TASS said.

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He was born on March 2 [date, words indistinct] family. He joined the Soviet Communist Party (?in) 1952 and graduated from the law department of Moscow University in 1955. After graduation, he was engaged in Communist Youth League and Communist Party work.

He served as the first secretary of the Communist Youth League for the city of Stavropol in 1956-58, and for the Stavropol Territory in 1958-62.

He became the first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party for the city of Stavropol in 1968, and for the Stavropol Territory in 1970.

To Develop Economy, Defense

OW112311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 11 Mar 85

["New Soviet Leader Vows To Develop Economy, Defense" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, the newly-elected general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, today vowed at an extraordinary plenum of the party's Central Committee that he would do all he could to carry on the policy of strengthening the country's economy and defense.

Gorbachev was elected general secretary within hours of the announcement of the death of his predecessor, Konstantin Chernenko, who died yesterday at 19:20 local time.

He was nominated by Politburo member Andrey Gromyko on behalf of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

On Disarmament, Relations

OW120336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0321 GMT 12 Mar 85

["New Soviet Leader Calls for Disarmament Agreement, Better Relations With China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- New Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today called for an agreement on disarmament and "serious improvement" of relations with China.

Gorbachev was elected general secretary at an extraordinary plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee today following the death of Konstantin Chernenko at the age of 74 yesterday.

"The only reasonable way out of the existing situation is agreement of the confronting forces on an immediate termination of the race in arms, above all, on nuclear arms, on earth and its prevention in space. An agreement on an honest and equitable basis without attempts at 'outplaying' the other side and dictating terms to it," said Gorbachev who at 54 is the youngest Soviet leader after the Second World War. [sentence as received]

Referring to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations to begin in Geneva tomorrow, Gorbachev said Moscow wants an end to the arms race, a freeze of nuclear arsenals and a real and major reduction of the arms stockpiles, and not the development of ever new weapons systems.

"We would like our partners in the Geneva negotiations to understand the Soviet Union's position and respond in kind. Then agreement will be possible," he said.

On ties with China, he said: "We would like a serious improvement of relations with the Chinese People's Republic and believe that, given reciprocity, this is quite possible."

On relations with the United States, Gorbachev said the Soviet Union does not strive for military superiority over the United States and NATO, or for unilateral advantages over them. But he warned that any encroachment on Soviet security will "meet with a crushing retaliatory strike."

Gorbachev said Moscow would follow a course of peace and peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries, and pledged to promote friendship with other socialist nations and support the struggle for liberation and independence.

On domestic affairs, the new general secretary demanded "a decisive turn in transferring the national economy to the tracks of intensive development" and persistent perfection of "the economic mechanism and the entire management system."

He called for efforts "to remove from our life all alien phenomena, all encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens, to strengthen socialist legality."

FUNERAL PLANS SET; LI PENG TO LEAD DELEGATION

Gorbachev Heads Committee

OW111300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Gorbachev Named Chairman of Funeral Committee for Chernenko" -- XINHUA]

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Communist Party Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev was named chairman of the funeral committee for the late Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, who died yesterday at 74, it was officially announced here today.

The late Soviet leader Chernenko and the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov used to be the chairmen of the funeral committees for their predecessors.

Chernenko was the funeral committee chairman for the late Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, who served as the funeral chairman committee for Leonid Brezhnev.

Gorbachev was elected a member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee in 1971 and became a Politburo member in 1978.

Funeral Set for 13 Mar

OW111312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Chernenko's Funeral Set for Wednesday" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The late Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko's funeral will be held on March 13 at 13:00 local time at Red Square, it was announced today.

The funeral committee, headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, also announced that Moscow citizens will hold farewell ceremonies for the dead Soviet leader from 10:00 to 22:00 local time on March 12 and 9:30 to 12:00 local time on March 13.

It was reported earlier that Mikhail Gorbachev had been appointed to chair the funeral committee. Both Soviet President Yuriy Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko had been appointed to chair committees for their predecessors' funerals before they were elected to their posts as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Li Peng To Attend Funeral

OW120122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 12 Mar 85

[Vice-Premier Li Peng To Attend Chernenko's Funeral" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Li Peng will leave for Moscow soon to attend the funeral for the late Soviet President Konstantin U. Chernenko, according to the Foreign Ministry here this morning.

WORLD LEADERS' CONDOLENCES, FUNERAL PLANS NOTED

UN Head Condoles

OW120104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] United Nations, March 11 (XINHUA) -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar, sent a message this morning to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. expressing his "sincere condolences" on the death of its President Konstantin Chernenko.

The secretary-general said, at this juncture in world affairs, I very much hope that President Chernenko's deep desire to improve the international climate and to end the arms race will serve to encourage governments and peoples throughout the world to strive for the attainment of these goals."

De Cuellar will leave Geneva for Moscow tomorrow to attend Chernenko's funeral.

Thatcher to Attend Funeral

OW120316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] London, March 11 (XINHUA) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will attend Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's funeral on Wednesday, Downing Street announced this afternoon.

Mrs Thatcher will leave for Moscow tomorrow accompanied by Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, opposition party leaders Neil Kinnock (Labour), David Owen (SDP) and David Steel (Liberal).

Mrs Thatcher has sent a message of condolence to the Soviet prime minister, saying she learned of the death of Chernenko "with regret" and that the Soviet Union had been deprived of "an experienced leader".

The British Prime minister went to Moscow for Andropov's funeral last year and she had talks with Gorbachev last December, who was then on a visit to Britain.

Japan on Death

OW120032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe issued statements today offering condolences on the death of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, JIJI PRESS reported tonight.

Nakasone said the late Soviet leader had shown flexibility and had pursued a policy of peace.

It is particularly regrettable that the Soviet president should die on the eve of U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks beginning March 12, he said.

He said he hoped the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States would not be influenced by Chernenko's death.

He also hoped that Chernenko's heir will improve the present chill in Japanese-Soviet relations.

Abe hailed Chernenko as the man who opened disarmament talks with the United States.

On Japanese-Soviet relations, Abe said: "Developing our relations with the Soviet Union is a major pillar of Japanese foreign policy, and we intend to continue in this direction."

Meanwhile, Japanese Emperor Hirohito has sent a condolence message on Chernenko's death to the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Asia, Pacific Leaders Comment

OW112353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will attend Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko's funeral and other Asian-Pacific countries expressed their condolences on Chernenko's death, according to reports reaching here today.

The Soviet president died at 19:20 Moscow time Sunday. His funeral is scheduled for March 13.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today expressed sorrow at the Soviet leader's death, adding that he hoped it "will not affect the good relations" between Jakarta and Moscow.

The Thai Foreign Ministry issued a statement lamenting the death of Chernenko, "especially at a time when the Soviet Union and the United States are about to begin important negotiations on the reduction of arms."

In Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister David Lange said: "While not unexpected, President Chernenko's death leaves further uncertainty in the Soviet leadership at a time when strength and purpose are required in both Moscow and Washington as the superpowers start on the threshold of crucial negotiations that will affect the prospects for the peace of the world."

Meanwhile, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke sent a message of sympathy to the Soviet Government, saying Chernenko's time as president had seen an improvement in relations between Moscow and Washington.

Pakistan's Zia to Attend

OW120044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1824 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Islamabad, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq will fly tomorrow to the Soviet capital to attend the funeral of the late Soviet president, Konstantin Chernenko, whose death was officially announced in Moscow this afternoon.

An official announcement said that Zia would be accompanied by Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan.

In a message of condolences to the Soviet leadership, Ziaul Haq said: "On behalf of the Government of Pakistan and on my own behalf, I extend to Your Excellencies our profound condolences on the sad demise of Mr. Konstantin Chernenko, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R."

"We followed with close attention the determined efforts made by the late president during his brief tenure at the helm of affairs to improve the quality of life in the U.S.S.R. We join with the people of the Soviet Union in mourning the loss of their illustrious leader."

Yugoslavia Condoles

OW120436 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The Yugoslav party leader and the head of state have sent messages to the Soviet Presidium today expressing their "deepest condolence" on the death of Konstantin Chernenko. In his message, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), said that Konstantin Chernenko was "a tireless fighter for the further development of socialism in the Soviet Union." The Yugoslav party leader applauded Chernenko's work developing relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav Communist Parties and between the two countries. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, called Chernenko "an outstanding leader of the Soviet party and state" in his message.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SOVIET UNION

OW110917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- French Minister for External Relations Roland Dumas arrives here this afternoon for two-day talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko about ongoing Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms control negotiations. This is Dumas' first visit to the Soviet Union since he assumed his post last December. It is another attempt at Soviet and Western European contacts this year such as Federal Germany Foreign Minister Genscher's one-day visit on March 4, to narrow the gap between the two countries on Geneva arms control talks. Roland Dumas and his Soviet counterpart will also discuss East-West relations and bilateral issues including trade problems. The Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA said that it hopes the upcoming talks with Dumas would "help bring the Soviet Union and France closer on the issues of strengthening peace and security."

Dumas, Gromyko Talk

OW120459 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Talks between visiting French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Gromyko in Moscow today shows that the two sides share similar stance on the U.S. space weapons program. The talks took place as schedule despite the death of Soviet leader K. Chernenko on which Dumas offered profound condolences.

Gromyko stressed the "special danger" of the U.S. space weapons program and hoped that the problems of nuclear and space weapons should be solved in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks.

Dumas said he favored a balance of forces on the lowest possible level, hoping that the U.S. and the Soviet Union would work out a solution to prevent the arms race in outer space which would result in the reduction of nuclear weapons. Dumas said France is willing to continue the Paris-Moscow dialogue to resolve France's deficit in trade with the Soviet Union.

The two foreign ministers also discussed other international issues such as the Middle East and Central America. Roland Dumas arrived here on March 10 for a two-day visit.

LI YIMANG VIEWS EFFORTS TO CURB ARMS RACE

OW111748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1727 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- China will make determined efforts to curb the arms race and abolish nuclear weapons to ease international tension, a Chinese official said here tonight. Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, was speaking at a banquet given by him to honor a visiting delegation from the National League of the Protection of the Japanese Constitution, led by its Chairman Ichio Asukada, former chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party. Li said world opinion was concerned about the negotiations on reducing nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union. He said: "It is our hope that the negotiations will be undertaken in earnest so as to help promote peace." Li said different situations, experiences and ideologies should not be a barrier to mutual contacts and cooperation among peace movements in various countries. In establishing links with peaceful organizations from other countries, his association followed the principle of mutual respect, not forcing views on others and seeking common ground while reserving differences.

Asukada said the superpowers' hegemonism had made the world more unstable. "We oppose any form of hegemonism. We are seeking peaceful coexistence that transcends differing social systems," he said. Present at the banquet were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Zhang Xiangshan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Lei Jiqiong and Wang Meng, vice-presidents of the Association for International Understanding of China.

HU YAOBANG MEETS DPRK'S HYON CHUN-KUK 11 MAR

OW112230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1712 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee met with Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and first deputy director of its International Affairs Department, on the afternoon of 11 March. During the meeting, he reaffirmed China's firm support for the just stand and proposition of President Kim Il-song and the DPRK Government aimed at reducing the tension on the Korean peninsula. Hyon Chun-kuk, who served as DPRK ambassador to China for a total of 9 years, is visiting China as head of a delegation from the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. The meeting took place at Zhongnanhai. The two had a long and cordial talk on issues of stabilizing the situation on the Korean peninsula and furthering the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries.

Hu Yaobang said: We are satisfied with the progress of the bilateral relations between the two parties and two countries. Our two parties and countries are like relatives who often visit each other to exchange views and opinions and step up contacts. Hyon Chun-kuk told Hu Yaobang that the delegation had toured Guangzhou, and Hainan Dao, and that the delegation members were deeply impressed by what they saw there -- examples of the success of the CPC's line and the people's soaring enthusiasm. Hu Yaobang said: The situation in China is good as the economic development has been faster than expected and reform has progressed smoothly. But, not all our work has proceeded smoothly. We have encountered some minor setbacks, that is, unhealthy tendencies emerging under the new situation. We have already taken steps to correct them. Present at the meeting were Zhu Liang, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador to China.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY LI XIANNIAN TO THAILAND

Li, Wife Meet King

OW111814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei met King Phumiphon Adunyadet here this afternoon. The Chinese president thanked King Phumiphon for the warm reception accorded to him and his party on his arrival here this morning. An unprecedentedly large crowd estimated at half a million people turned out to welcome President Li, the first head of state of the People's Republic of China to visit Thailand.

During the meeting, President Li conveyed to King Phumiphon greetings from Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Yingchao, who have all visited Thailand, as well as from Hu Yaobang, who said he is very concerned with the development of Sino-Thai relations although he has never visited Thailand.

Li also paid tribute to the economic progress achieved by the Thai people under the leadership of King Phumiphon and the Thai Government in the last two decades.

The economy of Thailand has sustained continued growth in recent years despite the impact of the world economic crisis, he said. He mentioned in particular the successful experiences of Thailand in drawing foreign capital and in importing advanced technology.

King Phumiphon replied that the economic development of Thailand could not be separated from the help extended by friendly countries, including China. He praised China for developing itself by relying mainly on its own strength.

Li invited King Phumiphon, Queen Sirikit and their family to visit China and asked the king to pass his best regards to Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother Sinagarin

Present at the meeting were some members of the royal family as well as Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing. After the meeting, Li and his wife visited the Grand Palace and a local temple here.

King Hosts Banquet

OW111648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Both King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand and President Li Xiannian of China emphasized the need to further promote friendly relations between the two countries at a banquet this evening at the Chakri Throne Hall of the Grand Palace in honor of the visiting Chinese leader and his entourage.

In his welcome toast, the king said that the relationship between Thailand and China has become "inseparable" due to the support and assistance each has willingly shown the other throughout the ages.

He added: "It is most becoming for the two nations to have total respect for the freedom and independence of each other as well as to try to promote friendship and peaceful co-existence based on mutual good understanding and true cooperation and assistance for mutual benefits."

In reply, President Li said that the traditional friendship between China and Thailand entered a new period of development since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1975.

He noted that over the past decade frequent visits by state leaders and other kinds of exchanges "have greatly enhanced the mutual understanding and trust between our two countries and promoted our amicable cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields."

The banquet was attended by high-level Thai officials and all members of President Li's entourage.

King Praises PRC Ties

OW161726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet today said China and Thailand hail a long relationship reaching back into ancient times, and described the two countries today as "inseparable." The king was speaking here this evening at a state banquet given in honor of visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian.

He said China and Thailand have always been ready to support and assist each other as well as to promote the exchange of cultural heritages throughout the ages.

Beginning in 1975 with the establishment of diplomatic relations, a strong and solid base for cooperation has since been laid. Ties between the two countries have grown continually closer, he noted.

He emphasized Thailand and China are both independent countries working to further promote friendship and a peaceful co-existence based on mutual understanding and true co-operation and assistance for mutual benefits. Such constructive cooperation would serve as solid assurance that relations between the two countries would develop in a positive way, he noted.

The king also paid high tribute to the achievements the Chinese people have made in their realization of the four modernizations program under the guidance of the present leadership.

Li Views Relations

OW111708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said here this evening that he has come to visit Thailand for the purpose of further enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship and promoting the cooperation between the two countries.

In his speech at the welcoming banquet in his honor given by King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand, the Chinese president expressed his hope that his visit will help further strengthen and develop the friendly relations of cooperation between China and Thailand.

China and Thailand are friendly neighbors and friendly exchanges between the two peoples go back to over two thousand years ago, Li said. Around the 14th century, he recalled, some Chinese porcelain-making artisans came to Sukhothai and together with Thai artisans made "Sangkalok" porcelain which was famous far and wide. In the 15th century, Zheng He, great Chinese navigator, reached Ayuthaya [spelling as received], then capital of Thailand, on his overseas voyage. A kinsman-like rapport was forged between the two peoples in their long years of friendly exchanges, Li said.

China is most satisfied with the development of its relations with Thailand since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1975, the president noted. Over [word indistinct] he said, "the exchange of many visits by our state leaders and the frequent exchanges between people of various circles have greatly enhanced the mutual understanding and trust between our two countries and promoted our amicable cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields."

The king and the queen of Thailand take a great interest in developing Sino-Thai relations, President Li said. He paid high respects to them and other members of the royal family for their contributions in this respect. Princess Sirinthon made a successful visit to China in 1981 and wrote the book "Setting Foot Upon the Land of the Dragon," which "added a new chapter to the annals of Sino-Thai friendship," he said.

Two Agreements Signed

OW120854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Two major agreements were signed here this morning between China and Thailand, one on the promotion and protection of investments and the other on the establishment of a joint committee on economic cooperation.

The agreements were signed by Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon witnessed the signing ceremony.

The agreement on the promotion and protection of investments will provide a broad legal framework for promoting as well as protecting the interests of Thai and Chinese investors on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Under the agreement, each country shall guarantee the free transfer of investors and returns of the nationals or companies of the other country.

This agreement and its implementation by the authorities concerned of the two governments will promote investors' confidence and help facilitate their business dealings in the two countries. It also reflects the sincere desire of both governments to expand and enhance economic relations between the two countries.

Under the other agreement, a joint committee on economic cooperation at ministerial level is to be set up to review progress made in trade investment cooperation.

The setting up of this committee is a clear indication of the importance the two countries attach to the promotion and intensification of economic cooperation between them.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Thai Prime Minister Prem said: "The signing of the two agreements marks a new era of economic cooperation in a long history of close and cordial relations between Thailand and the People's Republic of China."

President Li noted in his speech that the two agreements will not only promote the economic cooperation between the two countries but also deepen the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

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Li Meets Prem

OW120930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian today agreed with the Thai Prime Minister that the Kampuchean issue could be solved only after a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

In his talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon here this morning, Li praised Thailand for its firm stand on the Kampuchean issue while Prem thanked China for its role on this issue.

The Chinese president expressed satisfaction with the speedy development of the friendly relations between the two countries since they established diplomatic relations ten years ago.

Prem asserted that the friendly relations between China and Thailand had helped promote peace and stability in this region.

Li expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded him by the Thai Government and people during his first visit to Thailand, which, the Thai prime minister said, is a demonstration of the friendship and close cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese president conveyed greetings to the Thai Prime Minister from Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Yingchao.

Money Donated for Refugees

OW120828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text]-Bangkok, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian donated one million U.S. dollars here today to the Thai Red Cross Society as relief funds for the people living along the war-worn Thai-Kampuchean border and Indochinese refugees.

Lin Jiamei, wife of the Chinese president, presented the money to Princess Sirinthon, who accepted the donation on behalf of King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Speaking at a ceremony held at the Thai Red Cross Society here this evening, Lin denounced the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, which brought about the problem of Indochinese refugees, as well as incursions against the Thai territory by the Vietnamese troops.

There are now some 220,000 Kampuchean refugees living along the Thai-Kampuchean border, 84,000 in refugee camps and another 10,000 in transit centers. An average of 60,000 refugees fled into Thailand from Kampuchea each year.

Lin also praised the Thai Red Cross Society, the Thai Government and people for their efforts in resettling the refugees.

Princess Sirinthon, in her capacity as president of the Thai Red Cross Society, expressed her thanks to Lin for China's donations to the Thai Red Cross Society on many occasions.

SRV MOUNTS HEAVY ATTACK ON SIHANOUKIAN FORCES

OW111439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Vietnamese troops rained thousands of shells on Ta Tum, headquarters of the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) early this morning, information head of the Bangkok-based Sihanouk office Truong Mealy told XINHUA this afternoon.

Truong Mealy described the pre-dawn artillery attack as the heaviest attack since the battle for the camp began a week ago. In the attack Vietnamese used poisonous shells, he said. A great number of ANS fighters fell victims to such gas shells.

Vietnamese troops also launched ground attacks, but met with stiff resistance from the ANS forces. All the positions were still in the hands of the resistance forces, he remarked.

It was reported that Thai and Vietnamese forces this morning clashed in the border area of Surin. The fighting was believed to have centered near strategic hills 424, 361 and 400 inside Thailand that Vietnamese troops have sought to occupy in order to obtain a geographical leverage over Ta Tum. Thai and Vietnamese forces reportedly engaged in a cross-the-border artillery duel as well as ground combat between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m. with Thai Air Force mounting air strikes against Vietnamese invaders. Casualties were so far not available.

Ta Tum Abandoned

OW120220 Beijing XINHUA in English 2029 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS) retreated today from their headquarters at Ta Tum in Oddor Meanchey Province in northwestern Kampuchea after six days of stout resistance against the Vietnamese troops, says a press release from the Bangkok-based office of Norodom Sihanouk this evening.

It says that Vietnamese, under the artillery cover, launched this morning an all-out attack from all directions against the ANS defenders. The ANS fighters withdrew from their positions in Ta Tum in an orderly manner.

The Vietnamese occupation forces paid a high price for their seizure of Ta Tum, the release says, adding that the casualties on the part of ANS were light. The attackers found nothing but an empty camp area in Ta Tum.

The ANS General Staff headquarters has never planned to fight at all costs, because the strength of ANS should be preserved in order to strike hard at the Vietnamese from behind the enemy lines, it says.

During the last six days, it notes, the morale and fighting spirit of the ANS have won the admiration of the world people.

The release declares that the ANS fighters are determined to continue their fighting until their country wins freedom and independence.

COMMENTATOR NOTES DENG'S STRESS ON DISCIPLINE

OW120243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0811 GMT 10 Mar 85

[XINHUA commentator: "Let the Sense of Discipline Grow Stronger and the Revolution Will Be Ever Victorious" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- In his speech before the national science and technology work conference on 7 March, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called on the people of the whole country to foster noble ideals, moral principles, better educational backgrounds, and a sense of discipline while building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He pointed out: "Among the four points, ideals and a sense of discipline are especially important." It is of profound significance at present that Comrade Deng Xiaoping once again stressed the importance of discipline.

"Let the sense of discipline grow stronger and the revolution will be ever victorious." This celebrated dictum of Comrade Mao Zedong is a scientific synthesis of our protracted revolutionary struggle and also a universal truth to guide us to win victory for our socialist cause in the future. Today, at no time should we forget about strengthening our sense of discipline if economic restructuring, which concerns our country's future, is to progress smoothly.

Ours is a big country. To unite the 1 billion people to work hard for our socialist cause, it is of course necessary to have common ideals and to make ideological-educational work solid. However, this is not enough. We must have discipline as strong as iron and steel. We must keep our steps and actions in unison by discipline.

Some people consider the current economic restructuring as chiefly meaning finding ways to become rich and that as far as becoming rich is concerned, violation of discipline does not matter much. This view is totally wrong. The party and state have formulated various kinds of discipline with the basic interests of the party and people in mind. These disciplines clearly stipulate the norm of our behavior. Communist Party members must observe party discipline and everyone must abide by the state laws. What is more, economic restructuring is an extremely complex undertaking which has never been done before. We are proceeding by exploration and, therefore, it is still more necessary to stress the importance of observing discipline so that it will be a firm guarantee for the successful implementation of various policies. A terribly loose contingent which does not obey the party Central Committee's order and whose members each go their own way can never make reform a success. If reform is not successful, the state's prosperity and strength and the people's becoming rich as a whole will be out of the question.

Of course, to strengthen the vitality of the economy we should relax unreasonable regulations and systems. We will continue to do so in the future. However, this does not mean that the discipline of the party and the state can also be relaxed. The party Central Committee has clearly and specifically forbidden the perpetration of a number of wrongdoings. Yet, some people just turn a deaf ear to it. Flaunting the banner of reform, they work solely for their own interests or those of their units. For instance, some units one morning received the State Council's circular prohibiting them from providing their staff and workers with clothes at public expense and, that same afternoon, held meetings to decide that their plans to provide staff and workers with clothes free of charge be implemented without change. Confident that they had sharper minds, the people of these units adopted the attitude that "the higher level has its policy; we at the lower level have our countermeasures." They tried all possible methods to avail themselves of loopholes and engaged in dishonest and crooked practices. They said that people strictly abiding by party discipline and state laws had "ossified minds" and "over-orthodox" thinking.

It seemed to them that reform had turned the party discipline and state laws into something outdated which also needed reforming. Comrades toying with petty cleverness must be careful lest this stone of petty cleverness drop right on their own feet.

We must understand that the principle of strict observance of party discipline and the purpose of the party to wholeheartedly serve the people will never be outdated. We cannot permit the new unhealthy tendencies to spread and grow, in particular the unhealthy tendencies of refusing to follow orders and observe prohibitions. Nor can we sit idly by and watch a group of cadres being overpowered by these unhealthy tendencies. We will never be softhearted in sternly dealing with those who have made serious mistakes in following new unhealthy tendencies. Only by upholding the upright and getting rid of the evil and by sharpening the sense of discipline can the various measures for economic reform be correctly implemented and the thinking of the people of the whole country be still more unified.

REN ZHONGLIN CRITICIZES PARTY-RUN BUSINESSES

OW111047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Party and Government Should Stay Out of Business" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Settling the problem of party and government departments going into business is one of the main tasks facing the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, according to Ren Zhonglin, its director. Addressing the closing session of a 12-day conference attended by provincial directors of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, Ren stressed that business run by party and government organizations and cadres mixed up the roles of government and commerce, power and profit-making. This new phenomenon disturbed the economic order, and undermined the current economic reform, and it would also tend to corrupt party discipline and cadres, he added.

Ren said that the emergence of businesses run by party and government departments and officials was a step in the wrong direction. There are now at least 16,000 nationwide. Most of the enterprises are commercial, he said. Some organizations and individuals recently made staggering profits by reselling automobiles, steel, color television sets and other consumer durables which are in short supply. They also undermined the market by reselling quotas and bills of lading. Party and government officials were especially culpable in these dealings, Ren said.

Ren said in the first half of 1985, his administration would have to sort out the commercial enterprises run by these units and ban those which are illegal. The industry and commerce administration at all levels would first have to clear up their own problems. No employees of the administration would be allowed to go into business on the side.

The work of registration of industrial and commercial enterprises must be strengthened, he said. This would include expanding the scope of registration departments to make sure that such new businesses as technical development companies and information and advisory services are listed. Other new enterprises under the administration's control include fish farms, chicken farms, forest farms and other sideline businesses in agriculture and animal husbandry.

A number of new markets for means of industrial production will have to be opened in the near future to dispose of products over the state quota, trial products, surplus stock in warehouses and any other products the state does not purchase. However, wholesaling of means of production and consumer durables which are in short supply can only be undertaken by the state commercial departments. No collectives or individuals should be allowed to handle these.

GUARDING AGAINST MALPRACTICES IN REFORM EXAMINED

HK110836 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 85 pp 3-4

[Commentator's article: "Promote Reforms, Take the Whole Situation Into Account, and Abide by Discipline"]

[Text] The fresh wind of reform is blowing over the land of our motherland, and reform policies are enlivening our economy in the urban and rural areas. In the course of reform, large numbers of able people who dare to make innovations have emerged, the appearance of new things has brought about a gratifying situation; the rural commodity economy has been vigorously developing; and many enterprises have begun to show their dynamism and have performed their functions more vigorously. Our work in all fields has achieved many unexpectedly good results.

The development of economic reform and the enlivening of the economy provide us with a golden opportunity that we should not let slip away. However, the tasks of reform are complicated and arduous. We must be very prudent in order to ensure the success of reform. Under the present good situation, we must keep a sober mind, act in a prudent way, and guard against errors. In particular, we should guard against the new forms of unhealthy tendencies under the new situation.

At present, a small number of party and government institutions and a small number of party cadres and government officials use their powers and functions to run profit-making businesses. They illegally buy up goods in great demand and in short supply and then resell them to make exorbitant profits. Some units and organizations violate financial discipline and recklessly issue bonuses in cash or in kind by inventing all sorts of names. This has disturbed the state's planned arrangement of the consumption funds. Some industrial and commercial enterprises raise prices to an unreasonable degree without authorization and in violation of the relevant policies. Their actions have done harm to our socialist economy and to the interests of consumers. Some localities squander the resources of the state and waste the wealth created by the people. Their lavish dinners become more and more sumptuous and frequent. Some localities promote too many people to higher pay scales in violation of the relevant stipulations. All the above-mentioned evil practices are carried out under the guise of "reform" or in the name of "enlivening the economy." Some of these malpractices have developed to a serious degree. In fact, this is not reform but seeking selfish gains by making use of the loopholes in reform and to discredit reform. This is not to enliven the economy but to seek more selfish gains for small collectives and groups at the expense of the interests of the state and the people and in violation of the principles and policies laid down by the party central leadership. Objectively, this hinders the smooth development of the economic structural reform. These serious irregularities have aroused strong resentment among the people and have become major obstacles to our present modernization drive and to the economic structural reform. We must adopt resolute and effective measures to check and overcome these irregularities that go against the spirit of reform.

The purpose of reform is to make our country strong and prosperous, to make our people rich and happy, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Through reform we will change the part of relations of production which are not suited to the conditions of the productive forces, and will change the part of the superstructure which is not suited to the economic base so as to arouse the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of the vast number of cadres and people and to promote the building of the two civilizations. Herein lie the overall interests of our reform. All departments and units must proceed from this point when they think and act. They must not merely seek selfish interests for their small collectives or for some people without regard to the overall interests. Reform will add dynamics to all departments and units, but this on no account means that various departments and units should "seek their way out" and "improve themselves" with no need to take the overall interests of the whole nation into consideration or that they may even do this at the expense of the overall interests of the party and the state. Leading comrades at all levels must have an overall viewpoint in order to ensure the healthy development of reform and to guide the people to correctly handle the relationships between the state, the collectives, and the individual. All means of making money and raising funds must be in line with the policies laid down by the party and the state. We must never use foul means in the handling of pecuniary affairs. Otherwise, we will not only commit mistakes but will also impair the overall situation of reform.

In order to make reform a success and to enliven our economy, we must correctly carry out the party's relevant policies and abide by the state's decrees. We must do so if we want to realize the grand objective set forth by the party's 12th congress. In particular, party members and party cadres must play an exemplary role in abiding by discipline and law. They must genuinely bring their thoughts and actions into line with the position of the party central leadership so as to ensure the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions. They are not allowed to turn a deaf ear to the instructions and decisions laid down by the central authorities and persist in their own ways. They are not allowed to defy the instructions and decisions which are unfavorable to their selfish interests and merely implement those that they regard as favorable to them. The strict enforcement of party discipline and state laws and the correction of all irregularities are the demand of the people, the call of the party, and the requirement of reform. Our attitude must be absolute and our measures must be effective. Lawbreakers must be seriously dealt with and must not be tolerated and abetted.

Reform is an important matter that concerns the future and destiny of our nation. The success of the reform not only depends on the correct decision of the party central leadership and the State Council, but also depends on the exemplary action of leaders and party members at all levels. The present good situation does not come easily, and we must cherish it deeply. It does not matter if there are difficulties in the course of reform. The dreadful thing is that the process of reform is disturbed by some people among us. We Communists must have good party spirit and an overall viewpoint, must have a good sense of discipline and the courage to probe new ways for reform and to overcome all kinds of difficulties and obstacles in order to advance. So long as we act firmly according to the central decisions, strictly enforce the central authorities' orders and prohibitions, and make concerted efforts, we will certainly achieve our expected goal.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR BUREAUCRATIC MALPRACTICES

OW090914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- More than 180 officials have been punished during a big crackdown on bureaucratic malpractice and inefficiency at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The battle against red tape and corruption was launched as part of the current party consolidation drive, which began over a year ago, a ministry official said today.

Criminal penalties including jail sentences were imposed on 33 officials found guilty of causing heavy losses through serious dereliction of duty or abusing power for personal gain.

Communist Party and government disciplinary action was taken against 149 people who caused smaller losses through irresponsibility or abuse of power. In the past 10 months, 1,015 cases of bureaucratic malpractice or inefficiency have been investigated. This represents about 95 percent of the cases uncovered by national and local newspapers and radio stations.

The ministry has also warned, criticized or imposed economic sanction on staff members who made mistakes in their work through lack of experience or carelessness. The crack-down has made the ministry more efficient, said the official, and economic results have improved. Staff have been made more aware of rules and regulations.

The ministry has also made great efforts to recover economic losses. In Shanghai, Hebei and five other cities and provinces, more than 33 million yuan (about 12 million U.S. dollars) owed to the ministry has been retrieved. Red tape had clogged up the invoicing system. Foreign trade departments in Tianjin, Jilin and nine other cities and provinces have also recovered 200 million yuan (about 72 million U.S. dollars) of outstanding foreign loans.

POLICE AWARD MEETING CONVENED IN BEIJING

Liu Fuzhi Addresses Group

OW111243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Public Security Vice-Minister Li Guangxiang handed out 547 awards here today at the opening session of a police commendation meeting. There were 171 group awards and individual awards, with 23 groups and 24 individuals held up as national examples of excellence. Awards were given for conspicuous success in improving social order and guaranteeing smooth socialist construction and economic reform. They went to criminal police, traffic police, firefighters, armed police, railway police, forestry police and household registration police.

Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi told police they must love the people, enforce the law strictly, be proficient, resourceful and brave and seek truth from facts. In the past year, he said, the police had played an important role in maintaining social order, safeguarding the interests of the country and the people, and ensuring the smooth implementation of socialist modernization. He urged all public security workers to serve the people wholeheartedly and not abuse power for personal gain or infringe upon the people's interests. They should, he stressed, respond to the needs of the masses, listen to their complaints and do everything to solve their problems, respecting the law on and off duty and enforcing it strictly.

He (the minister) called for a firm stand against the obtaining of confessions by coercion, abusive behavior and the bending of the law for the benefit of relatives of friends, specialized training to improve professional competence. He recommended meticulous investigation with no prejudging of issues and said the police should never be afraid of admitting and correcting mistakes.

Hu Zhiguang on Crackdown

CW111251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1051 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- In the past year and a half, 104 police have died in the nationwide crack-down on serious crime, a police award meeting heard here today. Public Security Vice-Minister Hu Zhiguang said 1,022 police had been injured in the drive. The crack-down, ordered by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in September, 1983, focuses on murder, rape, robbery and organized crime.

Hu praised police resilience in effectively defending life, property and national security in the face of hardship and sacrifice, smoothing the path of socialist construction and conspicuously improving social order. Many at the conference, he said, had received official recognition in the drive.

Moving on to other police work, Hu mentioned a precinct in Daqing City, Heilongjiang Province, which had reformed 91 percent of 1,160 juvenile offenders, 360 of whom were now factory workshop leaders or advanced workers.

Beijing's Chaoyangmen police station organized 24 citizens' committees to teach social order and patrol the streets. Last year saw no crime in the areas of 17 committees. A station in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, has for years regularly shopped and done housework for all its childless old people and families of soldiers serving or killed in action. Two policemen in Ankang County, Shaanxi Province, struggled for 24 hours to rescue 65 people cut off by flooding. The meeting was also attended by police engaged in public security-related scientific research, education and technical work.

YANG SHANGKUN LAUDS CHENGDU MILITARY REGION

OW091920 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0103 GMT 8 Mar 85

[By reporter Nie Nianxin]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- Encouraging results have been made by party, government, military, and civilian organs in Sichuan Province in training dual-purpose personnel through concerted efforts. Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, praised the Chengdu Military Region recently for its good work in training dual-purpose personnel. He encouraged commanders and fighters to further improve this work.

Party and government organs, colleges and universities, as well as mass organizations in Sichuan Province have attached great importance to the use of dual-purpose personnel. Many prefectures and counties in the province have set up job placement centers for dual-purpose personnel who have retired and returned to their home towns. Nanchong Prefecture alone has more than 800 job placement centers for dual-purpose personnel. In the past year and more, they have recommended more than 2,000 retired dual-purpose personnel to work at state-run as well as village and town enterprises. More than 3,000 people have become grass-roots cadres as a result of their recommendations. The job placement centers have supported more than 2,000 people to engage in technical and social services in villages and towns. According to the provincial Civil Affairs Department, the 100,000 dual-purpose personnel who have retired from the Army in the past few years have become a vital force in economic construction.

DUAN JUNYI, HONG XUEZHI ATTEND BEIJING MEETING

OW081401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0841 GMT 7 Mar 85

[By reporter Yan Zhenguo]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- "Remarkable achievements were made in greening and beautifying Beijing Municipality last year. The capital has undergone some changes in its outlook, but it still falls short of the requirements of the party and the people. In the future, we should keep up our efforts, do our work persistently, and strive to make the capital green and beautiful in the next 10 years." Chen Xitong, chairman of the Beijing Greening Committee and Beijing mayor, made these remarks at the meeting to commend advanced collectives and activists in greening and beautifying the capital this morning.

Comrades Duan Junyi, Seypidin Aze, Hong Xuezhí, and Yang Jingren attended the meeting, which was called by the capital's Greening Committee. More than 6,000 people were present at the meeting, including representatives from the central state organs, PLA units stationed in Beijing, as well as government offices, colleges, and universities in the capital.

In his speech at the meeting, Wang Xian, vice chairman of the Beijing Greening Committee and advisor to the Beijing municipal people's government, called for achieving three fresh results in greening and beautifying the capital this year.

HU QIAOMU ON GUANGMINGRIBAO LANGUAGE SUPPLEMENT

HK120308 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Hu Qiaomu: "An Expectation -- in Lieu of an Introduction to the YUYAN WENZI [SPOKEN AND WRITTEN LANGUAGES] Supplement"]

[Text] Our language circles have long cherished the hope of publishing a supplement to GUANGMING RIBAO, particularly the readers of this newspaper. This demand has now been satisfied thanks to the joint efforts of GUANGMING RIBAO and the language circles. This causes a great deal of pleasure.

People urgently need language knowledge in many fields. From kindergartens to universities and even in various kinds of adult schools, there are language lessons of various levels. Many people are taking various kinds of language courses carried by the television stations, and the course on putonghua of the Chinese language prepared by the Guangdong television station also has been well received. In addition to televising language courses, radio stations often carry other kinds of language programs. The Chinese language accounts for a very large percentage in the syllabus of various corresponding schools, journalism schools, continuation courses, classes for advanced studies, and courses at evening universities. There have already emerged quite a few professional and popular journals on the teaching of and research into Chinese and foreign languages, including the languages of various nationalities and dialects.

This is very natural. Spoken and written languages are indispensable to people in their social lives. Spoken and written languages and their various types of changed forms are indispensable for the transmission of various kinds of information. The field of the application of translating one language into another has become increasingly large, and the mechanization of translation has already become an important scientific research endeavor.

On the one hand, spoken and written languages are stable, while on the other they continue to change and be renewed. Neither of the above aspects of spoken and written languages can be negated or overlooked. The more developed the economy, culture, and science in a country, the more often the need emerges for various kinds of new words and new forms of writing (including abbreviations), the practice of giving old words new meaning, or new applications for old words. New dictionaries continue to be published and old dictionaries continue to be revised. A variety of new technologies related to spoken and written languages have emerged in an endless stream and have been changing with each passing day. Examples are the creation of various languages to satisfy the needs of the blind and deaf or other special needs, the storing, retrieving, and transmission of various kinds of language data, and the compiling, printing, duplication, and microfilming of various kinds of publications. Grasping the above-mentioned aspects of knowledge and, first of all, obtaining information on these aspects has already become an indispensable prerequisite for our socialist modernization.

At the same time the forms, pronunciation, meaning, phrases and well-known writings in the languages of various countries, which have been preserved for a long time owing to the needs of the languages themselves in order to maintain a certain degree of stability, continue to be indispensable. It seems strange that while the features of languages themselves and of the technology related to languages are changing with each passing day, people are paying deeper attention and probing deeper into fundamental knowledge about languages. For example, linguists continue to research into the questions of how an ordinary person effectively grasps the normal application of spoken and written language from his childhood to old age, and how in the process of applying spoken and written languages he commits various kinds of errors, such as erroneous pronunciation, spelling mistakes, erroneous application of words and phrases and misunderstanding the meaning of words and sentences. Textual criticism and annotations of ancient languages and research into the origin of languages continue to attract strong interest in the language, history, archeological, and anthropological circles.

Knowledge about spoken and written languages can be published in the forms of theses or treatises, but they can also be published through more popular media such as the press, radio and television broadcasting, and corresponding education. Among these media a supplement to a newspaper has its unique advantages. Through a supplement people will be able to more easily and constantly acquire relevant knowledge and carry out research and discussion together. It is indeed very difficult for YUYAN WENZI [SPOKEN AND WRITTEN LANGUAGES], a supplement edited by GUANGMING RIBAO, to satisfy the above-mentioned needs, since the newspaper can only publish it once every 2 weeks. However, I hope that those who are in charge of the supplement will be able to make fullest use of their limited labor and material resources and do their best to satisfy some of the desires of our people in accordance with the ideals of the majority of the people and in coordination with the various kinds of social forces that are disseminating knowledge about languages.

RURAL REFORM, TRADITIONAL IDEAS DISCUSSED

HK081245 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Li Jiapeng: "Development of Rural Commodity Economy and the Reform of Traditional Ideas"]

[Text] At present, the vigorously developing rural commodity economy in our country represents a fundamental reform of the traditional economic form of self-sufficiency. This economic reform will certainly bring about major changes in traditional concepts, and the changes in concepts will in turn promote the further development of the commodity economy.

Adroitly guiding action according to circumstances, promoting the changes in traditional ideas, and breaking through the shackles of the traditional ideas and the "leftist" ideology are important measures for advancing the rural commodity economy.

Break With the Idea of Conducting Single Operation and Establish a New Concept of Conducting Systematic Operation

A precondition for the development of the commodity economy is the division of labor in society and the diversification of production. But single operation is a characteristic of our rural economy. Correspondingly, people are used to equating the rural economy to agriculture and equating agriculture to farming. Rural people are also called "farmers" or "peasants." This reflects the traditional ideas formed under the conditions of the natural economy. With the commodity economy developing in depth and in scope, our rural economy will become more systematic and manifold. The rural research system, the rural industrial system, and the pre- and post-production backup service system pinpointed by the commercial network will all be developed in the rural economy. Our rural economy, agriculture, farming, and other trades in the countryside will be further diversified. Our agriculture will gradually become commodity agriculture, big agriculture, cultural agriculture [wen hua nong ye 2429 0553 6593 2814], and solid agriculture [li ti nong ye 4539 7555 6593 2814]. The rural economy will gradually develop into a network-style economy which includes commerce, industry, agriculture, scientific research, and service trades. In late 1952, the rural population in our country accounted for 87.5 percent of the total population, and at present, the proportion is still as high as about 80 percent. This reflects the fact that the commodity economy in our countryside has not been fully developed. At present, processed food materials account for only 32 percent of all the foodstuffs consumed by our rural and urban populations; and only 10 percent of animal feeds are processed materials. But things are changing. An increasing number of rural people have been engaged in forestry, animal husbandry, poultry raising, agriculture, fungus and microbes (seed cells) cultivation, industry, commerce, and various service trades. This shows that there are bright prospects for rural industries and household industries. One's thoughts will lag behind the developing reality if one fails to see these changes and sticks to the traditional idea of conducting single operation.

Break With the Idea of Self-Sufficiency and Establish a New Concept of Facilitating the Movement of Goods on the Markets

The traditional concept formed under the conditions of the natural economy is to conduct self-sufficient production, while the commodity economy requires markets and movements of goods. With the spatial expansion of the commodity economy, people will certainly be required to broaden their vision and to enhance their imagination. In this regard, the main requirements are as follows: First, the people's way of thinking is required to change from a closed one to an open one. At present, some people advocate that peasants should "separate themselves from the soil without leaving their home villages." It is correct to discourage peasants from moving into cities and settling down there. However, commercial activities require the peasants to go out to their villages and move into the markets. This is an objective requirement of the development of the rural commodity economy. Commodity circulation must go beyond the boundaries of a township, a county, a province, and even the country. There must be a broad concept of market throughout the whole process of reproduction — from market forecast to the realization of value.

Second, it is necessary to shift our attention from vertical comparison and vertical relations to horizontal comparison and horizontal relations. Previously, we used to direct our eyes only upward and could only see "a crack of the sky." Now, we are required to direct our eyes and turn a sharp ear in all directions. We should have a scientific way of making comparisons.

We should not only compare our jobs with the past, but should also compare them with other areas, other provinces, and other countries.

Third, it is necessary to expand and improve vertical relations. Administrative links should be expanded. In particular, cooperative relations between the state, the collective, and the individual should develop. With the spatial expansion and changes of the commodity economy, traditional concepts of planning and leadership should also be changed.

Overcome the Time Concept Characterized by "Old Oxen and Rickety Carts" and Establish a New Time Concept of High Efficiency.

Under the conditions of small production, people's habits are "to walk to the fields at sunrise and then back again at nightfall." Progress is made slowly as "an ox pulls a rickety cart." People do not have a sense of efficiency, periods, and accurate time. In a commodity economy, people buy things for the purpose of selling things for profits. So, the shorter the period of the reproduction process and the higher the efficiency, the more dynamic and vigorous will the activities of commodity handling become. On the other hand, a commodity's value is determined by the socially necessary work hours it contains. The shorter the individual work hours are used for the production of a product, the greater profits will be gained by the producer. For a long time in the past, people in the countryside did not pay attention to their work efficiency. The reason was that peasants were not allowed to act as relatively independent commodity producers, but were just subject to the egalitarian practice of "eating from the same big pot." With the development of the commodity economy, the peasant masses will pay increasing attention to time and efficiency.

Overcome the Complacent and Conservative Ideas and Establish an Innovative Spirit.

The natural economy is characterized by self-sufficiency and conservativeness, because it lacks a sense of competition and needs no innovation. However, competition constitutes the motivating force for the development of commodity economy. Under the conditions of a commodity economy, producers are bound to involve themselves in competition, because they all have to lower their individual work hours for the production of a product in order to gain more profits. They will compete with each other in the design of the product, in quality, in lowering production costs, in technology, and in economic efficiency. This competition forms the natural relations between commodity producers. Its existence will help break the blockades and monopolies that hinder the development of production, help to promptly expose the defects in production and operation, and promote technological progress and the improvement of management. In a word, it will be conducive to the development of production. Competition will lead to innovations. People must make innovations in order to win in the competition. The tenets for small production are: "A tall tree catches the wind;" and "fame portends trouble for men just as fattening does for pigs." By contrast, the tenet for the commodity economy is that its existence and development rest on competition. The natural economy makes people accustomed to thinking of the past, but the commodity economy requires people to face reality and to look to the future.

In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to information, to the use of talented people, and to the development of intellectual resources. It should be pointed out that the above mentioned points are just some general requirements of the commodity economy for changes in people's mentalities and ideas. The commodity economy in our country is built on the basis of public ownership, and is a planned commodity economy. So there should be special requirements for changes in people's thought. In summary, economic matters should be observed, analyzed, and handled from both the macroeconomic and microeconomic viewpoints. Attention must be paid to the overall interests and the economic results of the world society.

TOURISM DEPARTMENTS URGED TO FIGHT MALPRACTICES

OW080945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1535 GMT 6 Mar 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Lu Xenhua and XINHUA reporter Chen Naijin]

[Text] Beijing. 6 Mar (XINHUA) -- The national conference on political and ideological work of tourism departments, which concluded today, pointed out that the country's tourist industry cannot develop quickly and soundly and reforms cannot proceed smoothly unless ideological and political work is intensified and unhealthy tendencies are resolutely thwarted.

Comrades of tourism departments of various localities reported at the meeting that certain unhealthy tendencies have appeared in some tourism departments under the new situation. For example, to get kickbacks, some people take tourists to shop at certain shops or dine at certain restaurants selling local dishes; some interpreters and guides, eager to peddle merchandise during trips, ignore their responsibility to provide good service; and some people, disregarding state regulations, accept tips or buy foreign exchange. These unhealthy tendencies displease tourists and create ill effects.

The conference pointed out that these problems directly obstruct the development of our country's tourism. It said: To solve these problems, the inadequate ideological and political work in tourism departments must first be improved. tourism departments at all levels must fully realize the importance of ideological and political work during the new period, set up competent organs, and explore ways to do ideological and political work appropriate for tourism departments. While paying attention to the livelihood of tourism department personnel, they must do their work with a specific purpose in mind, take prompt action to heighten these personnel's political consciousness, and improve their professional competency. While stepping up education of these personnel, effective measures must be adopted to combat any type of unhealthy tendency that may appear.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY CONFERENCE OPENS

OW091756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- The sustained building boom in both rural and urban areas in China has posed a great challenge to the country's building materials industry, said Lu Dong, minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. The special economic zones, open coastal cities and some big cities are crying out for high-quality new building materials for their high-rise buildings and other tourist facilities, Lu said.

At a national building materials industry work conference which opened here today, he called on all quarters to put a hand in developing such materials to satisfy the fast growing demand. All departments, trades, localities, factories and even individuals should be encouraged to go in for building materials. Funds may be raised through a variety of channels, including domestic and foreign loans, running joint ventures and conducting compensation trade. Individuals should also be encouraged to pool their funds or buy shares as in the development of transportation, coal and power industries, he added. He urged a faster pace in importing advanced foreign technology to retool the existing building materials enterprises.

According to the State Administration for Building Materials, the output value of the country's building materials industry in 1984 grew by about 13 percent from 1983. Targets were met in 18 products, including cement, glass, bricks and sanitary supplies, all showing big increases over the previous year.

The state invested 1.3 billion yuan in the building of ten large and medium-sized projects in the past year, which boosted annual production capacity of cement by 1.8 million tons and of glass, by 2.9 million crates. Even so, China still has a long way to go to beat the demand, the ministry officials said.

OPENING OF MANUFACTURED GOODS MARKETS PROPOSED

OW120205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1732 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Free manufactured goods markets should be opened as soon as possible in areas where conditions permit, proposed a national conference which closed here today. This was the need posed by less control over supplies of such goods by the state plans, according to the conference of directors of administrations for industry and commerce from all over China.

The goods on sale in the market would include products outside of the state quotas, goods manufactured not with state-supplied raw materials, newly-developed products, products not purchased by the commercial departments, overstocked goods and some minerals mined by collectives or individuals. Those who open the markets must be approved by local industrial and commercial administrations, the conference noted.

In addition, the conference called for a thorough check-up of business names. From now on, a business name must be approved by local authorities. Sino-foreign joint ventures must not be named for a country or a region, except for those approved by governments concerned. Any business bearing "China" in its name must be approved by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce.

MINISTRY TRANSFERS AFFILIATED PLANTS TO CITIES

OW081135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 7 Mar 85

[By reporter Yang Like]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Machine-Building Industry has basically completed the work of transferring its affiliated enterprises to lower administrative levels. As of 23 February, 57 of the 62 plants and companies directly under the ministry's jurisdiction had completed the transfer process, and had signed handover agreements with the city governments concerned.

The Ministry of Machine-Building Industry looked upon the transfer of its affiliated enterprises to lower administrative levels as an important step toward reform of the management system. In early January this year, it sent 9 work groups to Beijing Municipality, as well as 39 large and medium-sized cities in 17 provinces and autonomous regions to negotiate with the governments of the cities where its affiliated enterprises were located. The work of transferring its affiliated enterprise was basically completed in less than a month.

The Ministry of Machine-Building Industry followed the principle of transferring its affiliated enterprises to the nearest cities where the enterprises are located. Enterprises in large and medium-sized cities were transferred to those cities. In the case of enterprises not located in large and medium-sized cities, the ministry negotiated with the provincial and the autonomous regional people's governments, and determined the location of transfer. This helped to break the barriers between different localities and departments, solved the long-standing contradictions between regions and departments at various levels, and enabled the enterprises to form reasonable and varied associations based on their internal relationships. It is favorable to bringing out the pivotal role of cities, and to combining the management of different trades and city administration.

After the ministry's affiliated enterprises are transferred to cities, city governments will still follow the principle of separating government administration from enterprise management, and of simplifying the administration and relegating powers. The emphasis of their administrative work is on serving the enterprises, solving their problems, paving the way for the enterprises to exercise self-decision power in production and operation due to them, and increasing the enterprises' vitality.

After the enterprises are transferred to lower administrative levels, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, as a functional department of the State Council in Charge of Machine-Building Industry, no longer directly commands the enterprises' daily production activities and operation. Rather, it will concentrate on handling things related to principles, policies, overall planning and balance, organizing and coordinating efforts, and supervising services for machine-building industry.

COLLEGES ALLOWED MORE SAY IN PLACING GRADUATES

OW110927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The 34 universities and colleges of higher education under the Ministry of Education will be allowed more say in the job assignments of some 73 percent of this year's graduates, a total of 20,000, according to Vice-Minister of Education Huang Xinhai here today. The universities' suggestions will be coordinated by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education, taking into account employers' requirements, and then be incorporated into the state plan. The other 27 percent of graduates will be directly assigned by the state.

Huang endorsed the new system as a means to streamline the employment of graduates. He expressed the hope that this experiment would provide useful experience for further reform of the educational system. All the 160,000 graduates in about 800 locally-run universities and colleges will be assigned by the localities.

GOVERNMENT TO PASS 30 ECONOMIC DECREES, RULES

HK110838 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0828 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Report: "China To Formulate More Than 30 Economic Laws and Regulations This Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- China is grasping the work of economic legislation, and it is expected that over 30 economic laws and regulations will be formulated this year.

This was disclosed by Gu Ming, responsible person of the Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council. Gu Ming stated this in an interview with LIAOWANG reporters, which will be carried in issue No 10 of the LIAOWANG weekly, to be published tomorrow.

Gu Ming said: This year is the year in which we begin all-round economic structural reform and a year in which we continue to implement the policy of opening up to the outside world. This situation requires us to grasp the formulation of a number of important economic laws and regulations. The Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council has already drawn up an initial plan for economic legislation work this year, which includes the following four aspects:

-- The number of draft economic laws that efforts will be exerted to complete drafting work on and which will be delivered to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and discussion will total 17. Five have already been delivered to the NPC Standing Committee.

-- In total, there will be 23 draft economic laws that efforts will be made to draft and that are planned to be delivered to the NPC Standing Committee for examination and discussion in the next year or two.

-- Efforts will be made to finish drafting 15 economic regulations and deliver them to the State Council for examination and approval.

-- The drafting of another 40 economic regulations will begin this year. Efforts will be made to finish drafting them one after another and deliver them to the State Council for examination and approval in the next 2 years.

However, Gu Ming said nothing about the actual content of the laws and regulations that are being drafted.

China began to stress economic legislation work since 1979. During the past 6 years the NPC Standing Committee has approved 19 economic laws and the State Council has promulgated nearly 200 economic regulations. Over the past year China has promulgated about 100 economic laws, regulations, and rules concerning foreigners, including the law governing enterprises of joint Chinese and foreign capital and management, tax laws concerning foreigners, the law governing the ownership of property of an intellectual nature, and the rules for the special economic zones.

Gu Ming said: Legislation work is to some extent cyclical. In doing this work we should have practical experiences and should solicit the opinions of various departments, areas and circles. It is not easy to formulate a law or regulation, and the formulation will take at least 1/2 or 1 year and at most 3 to 5 years. He also said: The Economic Legislation Research Center of the State Council is grasping the drafting of a number of regulations concerning foreigners, but the task in this field is very heavy and urgent. Moreover, Gu Ming gave the following opinions on strengthening China's economic legislation work:

-- Procedures for legislation should be formulated so as to standardize the work of legislation. The state should ensure, through enforcing these procedures, that the legislative activities smoothly progress with a high efficiency and with few links. Timing is very important for economic legislation. Therefore we should promptly formulate what ought to be formulated and promptly revise what ought to be revised.

-- We should appropriately expand the power of legislation of our provincial, autonomous regional and municipal governments. China is a country with a vast territory, and the economic situation and the level of the development of productive forces differ greatly relative to different areas.

Therefore, no uniformity should be sought in our legislation. We should allow localities to formulate local laws on matters for which we cannot formulate a national law for the time being and for which there is a local demand.

-- We should speed up the work of sorting out and compiling our laws and regulations. Through sorting out the laws, regulations and rules that have been formulated in China over the past 30 years, we will abolish what should be abolished, revise what should be revised and compile laws that remain in force now on the books in order to facilitate their implementation.

-- We must manage to ensure that all the existing laws are observed, ensure the strict implementation of our laws, and ensure that those who violate the laws are punished. Toward this we must strengthen the work of supervising and checking the implementation of our economic laws and regulations.

SOCIALISM AS HIGHEST STAGE OF COMMODITY ECONOMY

HK111005 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Yin Wingwei: "Socialism Can Be the Highest Stage of Commodity Economy"]

[Text] On 3 February GUANGMING RIBAO published Comrade Wang Guiting's article on his disagreement with the concept that socialism can be the highest stage of commodity economy. I would like to air my opposing views on this question.

In judging whether socialism can be the highest stage of commodity economy, we should not proceed from principles but from the facts under socialism and from the specific social and economic development in different countries. We should not treat different matters as being the same.

As a historical process, commodity economy will, in sequence, experience different stages in its development. But whether its highest and last stage will occur in capitalist or socialist society is not determined by the development stage of commodity economy itself.

If socialism is built on the basis of a highly developed commodity economy resulting from highly developed capitalism, as Marx and Engels predicted, then we can say that the highest stage of commodity economy is completed by capitalism and that capitalism is the highest and last stage of commodity economy.

However, history has developed beyond the predictions of Marx and Engels and the present socialist society is based on backward productive forces and an underdeveloped commodity economy. Countries that won socialist revolution leaped over the stage of highly developed capitalist society and entered socialist society before the commodity economy developed into the highest and last stage. Does this mean that in its growth, the economy of a society can leap over the underdeveloped stage of commodity economy and enter the stage of product economy before commodity economy has fully developed? Practice in socialist society has given a negative answer: Although the stage of typical capitalist society is dispensable, the "full development of commodity economy is an indispensable stage in the economic growth of society." Naturally, this also includes the highest and last stage of commodity economy. Only through the highest and last stage of commodity economy can commodity economy create the conditions for its own extinction and can a new and higher economic form be established. Therefore, energetically developing commodity economy and completing its highest and last stage will be the historical mission socialism must accomplish.

Obviously, the highest and last stage of commodity economy can occur not only in capitalist society but also in socialist society. In socialist countries built on the basis of an underdeveloped commodity economy, the highest and last stage of commodity economy is not linked with capitalism but with socialism, and the socialist commodity economy will be the highest and last stage of commodity economy itself. Take socialist practice in China as an example. After seizing political power, establishing a proletarian dictatorship, and completing the socialist transformation of the system of private ownership of the means of production, China energetically developed commodity economy and promoted the productive forces of society. It will complete the highest and last stage of commodity economy. This is a basic characteristic of China's socialist road.

GUANGMING RIBAO ANALYZES REFORM OF S&T SYSTEM

HK120627 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Ke Wen: "Conditions for Reforming the Scientific and Technological System Have Ripened"]

[Text] In his "Spring Festival message of greeting," Comrade Li Xiannian said: The CPC Central Committee will work out a decision on reforming the scientific and technological system and a decision on reforming the educational system and proceed with reforms in these two respects. "Given favorable factors," just 10 days after the Spring Festival, a national scientific and technological work conference focusing on the discussion and study of the reform of our scientific and technological system triumphantly opened. This points to the great importance that the central authorities attaches to the reform of the scientific and technological system. On the other hand, it shows that conditions for the start of an overall reform of our scientific and technological system have ripened.

Modern science and technology represent the most active and decisive factor in social productivity. The history of mankind has witnessed many global technological revolutions, every technological revolution bringing with it the rapid development of social production. With the booming new global technological revolution, science and technology has increasingly permeated into every area of people's material and spiritual lives, fully demonstrating its pioneering role and stimulating role in the development of production.

In the past 35 years since the founding of the PRC, our country has achieved great progress in our scientific and technological undertakings and accumulated many useful experiences. But the existing scientific and technological system is actually still marked with such defects as a lack of vitality in serving economic construction, scientific and technical personnel's wisdom and abilities not being called into full play, and so forth. To realize the great goal in the new historical period, we must resolutely and systematically reform the scientific and technological system. The reform of the scientific and technological system is an important guarantee for economic reform. Without reform, we cannot meet the needs of a changing objective situation.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and especially since the CPC Central Committee clearly put forth the strategic guideline of "economic construction relying on science and technology and science and technology being oriented to economic construction," with the continuous deepening of the rural economic reform and the gradual unfolding of the urban economic reform, our scientific and technological system has also appropriately gotten involved with a series of reform experiments, including the development of a technological market, the introduction of a contract system for technology on a compensatory basis, the tentative operation of a scientific fund, the establishment of integrated scientific, design, educational and production undertakings in various forms, the transfer of

national defense scientific research results from the Army to civilians industry, the enlargement of the decision-making powers of the research organs, the introduction of the research institute head responsibility system, the reform of the scientific and technical personnel management system, the strengthening of international scientific and technical exchanges, and so forth. Certain experiences have been accumulated in these respects and marked results have been achieved. Experience shows that those scientific research units that correctly experiment with the reform of the system have shown a complete change in their features. The creativeness and initiative of their scientific and technical personnel has been brought into full play and the vitality of being oriented toward society and toward the economy has been greatly strengthened. Their scientific and technical research results have doubled. Their revenues have shown a continuous increase. Therefore, we hold that it is now time that we respect the law of scientific and technological development and resolutely and systematically reform the scientific and technological system in light of our country's actual conditions.

The reform of the scientific and technological system is a strategic measure to enliven the economy and further develop science and technology. The leadership of various party and government departments must give prudent guidance and fully rely on the masses of scientific and technical workers in unearthing new problems, and summing up new experiences. We believe that by persevering, the reform of our scientific and technological system will surely be crowned with success. Our science and technology-related productivity will surely show a new level of emancipation. Fine scientific and technical personnel will emerge in an endless stream. Scientific and technical research results will be rapidly introduced. Science and technology will surely make a still greater contribution in accelerating the technological transformation of the national economy, greatly increasing the productivity of social labor, and realizing the great cause of modernization!

PORTS OF ENTRY REGISTER RECORD-HIGH TRAFFIC

OW101544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- China's ports of entry registered a record high number of entries and exits in 1984, totaling 29,760,000, a 34 percent increase over the previous year, according to the Chinese Public Security Ministry. Over the past five years, entries and exits had shown a great increase. The number in 1984 was 7.2 times more than in 1976, a ministry official said. The annual number stood at something under five million before 1976. Eighty-eight percent of last year's entries and exits involved compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao on home visits, tourists trips or other purposes, a 35 percent increase over the previous year, or 12 times the 1976 figure, he said.

The official noted a significant increase in the visitors from Hong Kong and Macao following the signing of the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong. In last December alone, 2.6 million entries and exits of this category were recorded, 57 percent more than in the same period of 1983. As China became more actively involved in international affairs, he said, 1984 saw a 65 percent increase over 1983 in the number of Chinese personnel who went abroad on official business. Five hundred and fifty thousand entries and exits were made, he added. Foreign visitors had been increasing steadily by 20 percent annually over the past few years, the official said. Last year, 2.08 million entries and exits were made. Thirty five percent of the foreign visitors were businessmen. Scientists, artists and sportsmen accounted for 16 percent, the official said.

HENAN REGULATIONS ON INTELLECTUALS' POLICIES

HK100653 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] To bring into full play the role of intellectuals in socialist modernization, the provincial CPC Committee and government recently issued a number of specific regulations on further implementing the policies on intellectuals. The regulations demand that the province further eliminate leftist influence and correct erroneous ideas and prejudices in looking down on knowledge and intellectuals.

It is essential to fully trust the intellectuals politically, and boldly employ them in work. With regard to intellectuals promoted to leading posts, we must ensure that they have duties, powers, and responsibilities. In arranging employment for those intellectuals who are not suited to leadership work but wish to engage in specialized and technical work we should respect their views and assign them to work where their abilities can be brought into full play. We should respect the views of intellectuals who are misemployed and make proper readjustments. We must take active steps to solve the problem of outstanding intellectuals finding it difficult to join the party.

The regulations point out: We must provide intellectuals with the necessary conditions for continuing their study and renovating their knowledge. After completing their own work, intellectuals can engage in sparetime intellectual labor. Intellectuals who have made notable contributions should be rewarded. Those who have made outstanding contributions should receive big awards.

The regulations point out: We must solve the intellectuals' difficulties in daily life and ease their worries. We should relax the conditions for intellectuals' dependents living in the rural areas to change their household registration and come into the towns. We should solve the intellectuals' housing problems in accordance with the criteria laid down by the provincial government. All levels and units should solve the problem of employment for children of science and technology specialists. We must establish a medicare system.

To solve the shortage of talent in Henan, all levels and units should actively take steps to bring in urgently needed talented people from elsewhere. All areas and units can themselves decide on favored treatment policies for these persons regarding housing, entry into the towns of rural dependents, and employment of their children.

The regulations demand that, beginning this year, the party committees at all levels review and study the implementation of policies on intellectuals every 6 months. They should put forward improvement measures in light of the existing problem, and submit written reports to the upper-level party committees.

HUBEI COMMENTARY ON INVIGORATING ENTERPRISES

HK110824 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Station "short" commentary: "Invigorate Large and Medium-Sized Enterprises We Lead an Ox by the Nose"]

[Text] Strengthening the vitality of enterprises is the central link in reform of the urban economic structure. Invigorating large and medium-sized enterprises is the ox's nose to speed up reform of the urban economy this year.

According to statistics for Wuhan City in 1984, the gross industrial output value of all large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the city accounted for 56.6 percent of the gross industrial output value of all enterprises throughout the city, and the amount of profits and taxes submitted to the state by the former accounted for 77.5 percent of that by the latter. This shows that the large and medium-sized enterprises occupy a decisive position in the national economy and are a major source of the state's revenue.

At present, economic management departments in some places in our province are not taking sufficiently vigorous measures to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises. Some of them are overtly delegating powers but are covertly not delegating them. How can we invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises? The key lies in implementing to the letter the 10 provisions of the State Council's regulations on delegating powers to enterprises and in helping and supporting them to exercise powers well. Large and medium-sized enterprises must do well in their internal reform and must expand their subordinate workshops' and branch factories' decisionmaking powers. Where conditions permit, workshops must not only carry out production but also do business so as to create an economic relationship between workshops and the general factories and between workshops and other workshops. Enterprises must not ask for the delegation of powers from their upper levels and must not withhold powers from their lower levels. To invigorate large and medium-size enterprises, it is necessary to make full use of the factories' advantages -- technology, equipment, and qualified personnel -- to develop economic contacts with other enterprises, to carry out comprehensive utilization and processing of products, to vigorously engage in the tertiary industry, to increase financial resources, and to do everything possible to raise comprehensive economic results in society.

HUNAN URGES PROPER ARRANGEMENTS FOR AGRICULTURE

HK100351 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Radio script by station commentator: "Rural Cadres at All Levels Should Do a Good Job in Arranging Agricultural Production Plans Without Missing the Season in Light of the New Conditions"]

[Excerpts] Spring is returning to the land. Arranging rural activities without missing the season is a current major issue in rural work.

The CPC Central Committee and State Council have decided that this year the state will not, in general, hand down mandatory production plans to the peasants. The peasants rejoice at this new change. However, many peasants are worried about how much of each agricultural product should be produced this year, and what to do if the products cannot be sold after being produced. For their part, some cadres hold that abolishing mandatory plans means that the peasants can produce whatever they like and the cadres need not bother about it, or only bother a little.

The whole year depends on the spring. If this situation of peasants hesitating and cadres not bothering is allowed to persist, it is bound to have an impact on the work of the whole year, on the state's reform of the economic structure, and on the interests of the millions of peasants. People must certainly not regard this matter as unimportant.

Abolishing mandatory planning does not mean that plans are not needed; it means that plans should be more in accord with reality and adaptable. The burdens shouldered by the rural cadres and peasants are even heavier than before.

In order to help the peasants to arrange this year's production plans as early as possible, the rural cadres and the departments concerned must do a good job in providing services in economic information and technology, to give the green light for rural commodity production. In particular it is necessary to rapidly draw up contract orders for the varieties and quantities of agricultural products to be purchased from the peasants, to enable the peasants to take a tranquilizer as early as possible and promptly decide on their sowing and stockraising plans. So long as we integrate the central intentions with local realities and carry out active and reforms actively and steadily, we will be able to gain experience in practicing guidance planning, and the rural economy will become still more lively.

SICHUAN LEADERSHIP GROUP TO FIGHT MALPRACTICES

HK100215 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee has decided to set up a provincial leadership group for correcting unhealthy practices. Governor Yang Xizong is head of the group, and the deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the secretary general of the provincial government are deputy heads. The members are responsible persons of departments concerned.

Comrade Yang Xizong recently presided over a meeting of the group to look into questions of currently cracking down on new unhealthy practices in the province. The meeting held: The instructions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on resolutely curbing the unhealthy practices of party and government organs and cadres running businesses and enterprises, randomly issuing bonuses and goods in kind, and indiscriminately hiking prices are in accord with Sichuan reality. We must resolutely implement them.

These new unhealthy practices and phenomena of slack discipline pose a very great danger to reform of the economic structure. It is very difficult to carry out the reforms smoothly unless these are corrected. Cracking down on the new unhealthy practices means creating still better conditions for reform and ensuring the smooth development of various reform measures. We must therefore both resolutely correct the new unhealthy practices and also ensure that a good job is done in reforming the economic structure, opening up to the world, invigorating the domestic economy, and promoting industrial and agricultural production. This is the guiding idea in correcting the current new unhealthy practices.

The meeting stressed: All areas and departments must enhance understanding and straighten out their guiding idea regarding correcting the new unhealthy practices. Places and units now launching party rectification must regard this work as an important content of rectification. Units that have completed rectification must make up for this missed lesson.

It is first necessary to strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and resolutely correct the phenomenon of failure to strictly enforce orders and prohibitions. These must be strictly endorsed. We must focus on investigating and correcting illegal efforts to reap huge profits on the part of party and government organs and cadres by running enterprises and using their powers to run businesses and shell companies, together with problems of state-owned enterprises engaging in malpractices in operational links for selfish purposes.

We must grasp typical examples. In particular, we must investigate and deal severely with cases of resistance to the correction of new unhealthy practices. All prefectures and cities and organs at corresponding levels must take effective steps to curb new unhealthy practices as soon as possible. In the first half of this year, the provincial authorities will send inspection groups to various places to find out the situation, sum up and popularize experiences, and strive to produce quick results in the work of curbing new unhealthy tendencies in the province.

YUNNAN TIGHTENS CONTROL OVER PUBLICATIONS

HK120302 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Some tabloids whose contents are preposterous and extremely vulgar are now appearing in the city. These types of tabloids are very harmful to their readers, particularly young people and juveniles, and have evoked strong repercussions from the masses.

In view of this, the departments concerned in our province have decided to tighten control over the publication and distribution of newspapers and journals. Last month the provincial Culture Department and the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau put forward their views on further tightening control over the publication and distribution of newspapers and journals. These views were consented to in principle by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government and were transmitted to all places and departments yesterday for implementation. These views demand:

All district journals and newspapers must conscientiously adhere to the four basic principles, must seriously implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening publications work, and must further correct the principles on publication. All types of newspapers and journals must be registered subject to the approval of the departments in charge of publications, which are at and above the provincial level. They must also print their registration numbers on the newspapers and journals before they are permitted to be published and distributed. Those which have not been registered subject to approval are all banned and are not permitted to be printed, distributed, or sold. If periodicals which have been officially approved want to publish supplements and additional pages which conform to their aims, they must apply for approval in accordance with the procedures of examination and approval of a new periodical. Every time they publish a supplement, they must apply for approval. Without approval, they are not allowed to publish and distribute their supplements.

It is necessary to strengthen control over printing houses. They can print newspapers and journals only if they hold a periodical registration license, a newspaper registration license, and a permit. All units and individuals who are engaged in the distribution of books, newspapers, and journals must be registered with the industrial and commercial administrative departments in accordance with the relevant provisions of the regulations on the registration and administration of industrial and commercial enterprises and must obtain a business license before they can do business. They must also abide by the relevant regulations.

YUNNAN MEETING ON RECTIFICATION, MALPRACTICES

HK120159 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting of party-member cadres of the provincial organs on the afternoon of 11 March to make arrangements for second-stage party rectification in the province. The meeting stressed: In the current excellent situation of economic development, it is necessary to take steps to resolutely correct new unhealthy practices, to ensure the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng presided at the meeting. Comrade (Shan Wen) of the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification conveyed the spirit of the meeting of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on second-stage party rectification. The meeting listened to excerpts from Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national science and technology conference.

Pu Chaozhu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech. He said: The CPC Central Committee recently stressed that we must be unswerving in carrying out reform of the economic structure and resolutely correct new unhealthy practices. We can only promote and ensure reform by resolutely correcting new unhealthy practices, strengthening party spirit, and strengthening discipline, and thus clear away the obstacles to reform and enable the reform of the economic structure to advance along a healthy track.

Pu Chaozhu said: There exist in our province in varying degrees the unhealthy practices pointed out by the central authorities of party and government organs and cadres running businesses and enterprises, indiscriminate price hikes, speculation in goods in short supply, imported goods, foreign currency, and foreign currency certificates, random payment of cash, goods, and lottery tickets under a variety of pretexts, shock upgradings and promotions, use of public funds to give banquets and present gifts, indulgence in formalism, and boasting. These unhealthy practices are actually questions of violating the program of serving the people wholeheartedly and problems of party spirit and discipline. Hence, to correct the new unhealthy practices, it is essential to conduct education for all party members in wholeheartedly serving the people. The problems will not be difficult to solve so long as the leaders attach importance to the matter and resolutely straighten things out.

Comrade Pu Chaozhu also conveyed six decisions made after discussion by the provincial Economics [as heard] Commission:

1. Hold a conveyance and mobilization meeting in the provincial organs, to organize the party members to seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and the spirit of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification conference on second-stage party rectification.
2. Conduct education for the party members and cadres in serving the people wholeheartedly, and resolutely correct unhealthy practices in conjunction with reality. Units that have completed party rectification must make up for this missed lesson. Units now carrying out rectification must regard this education as a focal point in rectification and set aside some time to do it in a concentrated way.
3. The whole party must get to work to correct new unhealthy practices, starting with the leadership organs and cadres.
4. Party organizations at all levels must assume responsibility and must certainly not take a laissez-faire approach to the new unhealthy practices. At the very least, people are forbidden to indulge in new unhealthy practices from now on. It is also necessary to make a serious accounting of previous problems.
5. The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and other departments concerned must work together to thoroughly investigate major cases in which great harm has been done, and mete out severe punishment as appropriate. Such cases should be openly disclosed, to educate the majority.
6. The press, radio, and television must publicize the program of serving the people wholeheartedly and the situation in correcting new unhealthy practices.

Comrade An Pingsheng spoke in conclusion. He stressed: The new unhealthy practices that have currently emerged can cause very great harm. The party committees at all levels must fully understand this issue and deal with it seriously. They must by no means take it lightly. We must be unswerving in carrying out reforms of economic structure, and seriously solve problems that appear in reforms. So long as we keep clear heads and strengthen leadership, it will not be difficult to solve the problem of new unhealthy practices. Only by resolutely correcting such practices can we ensure the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS FORUM OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

SK070423 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] From 5 to 6 March, at the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum of responsible persons of various democratic parties and federations of industrialists and businessmen, and of patriotic figures from various circles. At the forum, Wang Fei, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, made a brief report on the first-stage party rectification conducted by the organs at the provincial level. Vice Governor He Shoulun reported on the provincial economic situation and on the work of reform.

After hearing the valuable opinions and suggestions offered by the forum's participants, Chen Lei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, expressed his thanks to them on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. He called on all participants to make concerted efforts to achieve success in the economic reform and party rectification.

QIANG URGES CORRECTING JILIN UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

SK090544 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] At a recent meeting of mayors and country magistrates on implementing the guidelines of the national conference of governors, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu pointed out that the province should resolutely correct the new unhealthy practices, clear away obstacles to the economic restructure, and further develop the excellent situation of the province.

The new unhealthy practices emerging under the new situation principally are that party and government organs and cadres take advantage of their functions to engage in business or to run enterprises, to set up various types of companies to illegally buy up materials in great demand and sell them for illegal profits, to violate policies and arbitrarily raise the prices of goods, to invent all sorts of names to arbitrarily distribute funds and materials, to arbitrarily raise wages, to use public funds to give dinners and presents, to spend money freely, to practice fraud, to pay lip service, to engage in formalism, to arbitrarily give lottery tickets, to sell something with bonuses added, and to illegally promote cadres.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said that the most serious unhealthy practice is not strictly enforcing orders and prohibitions. This seriously interferes with and damages the smooth progress in the reform of the economic structure.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said that paying no heed to the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee and persisting in one's old ways violates party and government discipline. We must persistently oppose it. It is a severe test for party organizations at all levels, party cadres and party members as well as a severe test in the ideological quality for the party organizations and the broad masses of party members whether or not we can resolutely correct the unhealthy practices.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu called on all localities and departments to further go into action to correct the unhealthy practices in line with the demands of the central authority and the provincial CPC Committee. In correcting the unhealthy practices, we should adopt a resolute attitude and conduct the work in a serious and careful manner.

He further restated lines of demarcation in applying the policy on correcting unhealthy practices. He differentiated purchases and marketing in advance and purchasing and marketing materials at high prices that are permitted by the policy, from the practice of raising the prices of goods to reap staggering profits; the practice of old comrades retreating to the second- and third-line posts giving information service to the enterprises to gain reasonable payments, from the practice of being backstage supporters of the enterprises to seek extra dividends; the practice of inciting children and relatives to engage in profiteering and speculation, from the practice of encouraging children and relatives to be self-employed; the practice of party and government organs supporting the youth to run enterprises so as to solve the problems concerning the employment of staff and workers, from the practice of not separating the official party from the commercial party to seek private gains for small groups and individuals; and the practice of engaging in long-distance transportation to enliven circulation, from the practice of illegally buying up materials in short supply to engage in profiteering and to resell them at illegal profits.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: All localities should study well the lines of demarcation in applying the policy, differentiate the correct from the incorrect situation, and properly handle the situation. In short, we must eliminate the new unhealthy practices. We should never lower our guard against the unhealthy practices.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: The provincial CPC Committee called for regarding the correction of the new unhealthy practices as an important content of the on-going second stage of the party rectification. We must first conscientiously attend to it. All city, prefectural and county CPC committees should support the party's discipline inspection organs at all levels to firmly correct the new unhealthy practices so as to ensure smooth progress in reform of the economic structure.

LI DESHENG GIVES LIAONING HEART SURGEON AWARD

SK120543 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] On the morning of 9 March, Li Desheng, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the region, signed and issued an order awarding (Wang Guangwei), chief of the cardiovascular surgical department of the General Hospital of the Shenyang Military Region, a First Class Citation for Merit, and promoting him from Grade 4 to Grade 3 in order to commend his important contributions to raising China's level in performing surgery on patients with congenital heart disease.

As a noted cardiovascular specialist in the Army, (Wang Guangwei) has, for many years, studied assiduously and taken the lead in conducting a series of difficult new operations across the country in an effort to save the lives of patients suffering from cardiovascular disease and help them recover their health. He has thus made important contributions to raising China's level in performing surgery for patients suffering from congenital heart disease. From 1980 to 1983 alone, among the research items on new skills for performing surgery on congenital heart disease patients that were guided by (Wang Guangwei), two items won the all-Army first-class scientific and technological prize, one item won the all-Army second-class prize, and nine items won the all-Army third-class prize.

GANSU RALLY ON CORRECTING NEW MALPRACTICES

HK090334 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and government held a rally yesterday [7 March] in Lanzhou on further implementing the CPC Central Committee decision on prohibiting party and government organs and cadres from running business and enterprises. Also, the provincial CPC Committee and government held the rally to resolutely correct new malpractices and ensure smooth progress in the economic structural reform.

Wang Zhanchang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, spoke at the rally on the present situation of, problems in, and suggestions on correcting new malpractices.

He stressed that all localities, departments, and units must seriously study the CPC Central Committee's and the State Council's regulations on resolutely checking new malpractices. We should get a deeper understanding in the issue, seek a common understanding, strengthen the leadership, and resolutely overcome the phenomenon of lack of discipline in which both orders and prohibitions are ignored.

Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out in his speech, presently, the practice of ignoring the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions is the most harmful one. On correcting the current, new malpractices, we must urge departments and units to make consistent efforts in prohibiting such practices as presiding in one's old ways no matter what others say and using dishonest methods, so as to prevent the smooth progress of reforms from being endangered. We must promptly examine the malpractice of ignoring the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions, as well as other new malpractices.

Liu Bing urged party organizations at all levels as well as party members to uphold the principle that the whole party is subordinated to the CPC Central Committee. With party spirit, we must implement regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The practices of not doing one's best to meet a requirement and taking a wait-and-see attitude are prohibited. We must resolutely take party and government disciplinary measures to deal with those who still persist in their old ways despite repeated exhortations and education, or even remove them from office or expel them from the party. In case of making serious mistakes, we must punish them by law.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Chen Guangyi, governor, also respectively delivered speeches at the rally. The rally was attended by commissioners, mayors, and prefectural heads; party secretaries and deputy secretaries of the departments directly under the provincial authorities; secretaries of discipline inspection committees; and heads of local procuratorial organs. Also present were leading comrades such as Jia Zhijie, Lu Kejian, Wang Jintang, and Hou Zongbin.

XINJIANG NOTICE ON PROTECTING BROADCASTING WIRES

HK090257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] The regional Radio and Television Department and Public Security Department recently issued a joint notice demanding protection of broadcasting wires and bringing into full play the important role of rural wired broadcasting in publicizing reforms of the economic structure, spreading scientific and cultural knowledge, and strengthening ideological and political work.

The notice said: The broadcasting installations carrying broadcasts from countries to townships, towns, and lower-level units must all be protected. No unit or individual is allowed to use or damage them. The safety of broadcasting equipment and wires must not be endangered for any reason.

The notice demanded that the radio and television bureaus and the public security organs at all levels rely on the grass-roots party and government organizations to seriously carry out propaganda and education and launch the masses to do a good job in protecting the wires. It is necessary to investigate accountability in cases of serious damage to broadcasting wires. Lawless elements who deliberately sabotage these wires must be punished according to the seriousness and nature of the case.

XINJIANG COMMENTARY ON CURBING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK090255 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Station short commentary: "We Certainly Cannot Allow New Unhealthy Practices To Spread"]

[Excerpts] At present there are many expressions of new unhealthy practices. For instance, party and government organs and cadres use their powers to run businesses and enterprises, buy up best-selling materials and resell them for profit, indiscriminately hike prices in violation of policy, randomly issue money and goods under a variety of pretexts, arbitrarily raise wages, use public funds to hold banquets and present gifts, resort to fraud, indiscriminately issue lottery tickets, and so on. These unhealthy practices exist in Xinjiang. Otherwise, how would violations of financial and economic discipline involving 1.87 million yuan have been unearthed in Urumqi County? Were these not precisely problems of issuing excessive bonuses, randomly issuing clothing, and using public funds for lavish banquets?

The CPC Central Committee and State Council have repeatedly stressed that we must resolutely curb and correct the new unhealthy practices. However, a few units and people pay no attention to this. The attitude of some people is: You say what you like, I do what I like. This bad work style of failure to carry out orders and prohibitions has become the most threatening sinister trend at present.

Strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions is our party's fine tradition. All areas and units must resolutely carry out the regulations of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on curbing new unhealthy practices, and immediately check on and deal severely with the sinister trend of failure to strictly enforce orders and prohibitions, and other new unhealthy practices.

FORMER TAIWAN PILOT ELECTED TO COUNCIL

OW111229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Li Dawei, a former major in the Taiwan Air Force who flew his U-68 plane to the Chinese mainland in 1983, was elected today to the council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots.

Li, 34, deputy commandant of an aviation academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) and member of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, is now studying in a PLA political academy.

Li and other council members were elected at the second conference of representatives of Taiwan compatriots, which opened in Beijing last Wednesday.

Huang Zhicheng, another former major in the Taiwan Air Force, who flew his F-55 fighter to the mainland in 1981, was reelected a council member.

Other newly-elected members include: Wu Guozhen, 38, a deputy to the National People's Congress, who returned from the United States in 1978; Zhang Sijun, a former senior official at the Taiwan presidential palace who returned from Taiwan in 1982; and Zhang Qia, vice-mayor of Handan, Hebei Province.

The youngest of the newly-elected members was Chen Ling, 28, chairwoman of the Fujian Provincial Federation of Youth.

The council will elect a new chairman and vice-chairmen tomorrow. The previous council was elected in 1981 with Lin Liyun as its chairwoman. Most of 56 members in the former council were reelected.

JIANGSU GOVERNOR GREETES COMPATRIOTS IN TAIWAN

OW071415 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] At a time when the whole country is joyously celebrating the Spring Festival, Jiangsu Governor Gu Xiulian on 20 February conveyed her new year greetings to Taiwan compatriots and sent her regards to Jiangsu people in Taiwan through the Fujian "Voice of the Strait" broadcasting station's "Program of Jiangsu Province for Taiwan Compatriots" and the Jiangsu people's broadcasting station's "Home Town and Relatives" program to soothe their feelings of nostalgia.

In a recorded talk, Governor Gu introduced to the Jiangsu people in Taiwan the great achievements Jiangsu has made on various fronts since the founding of New China 35 years ago, as well as the large amount of work various places in Jiangsu have done in implementing the policy toward Jiangsu people who had gone to Taiwan. On behalf of then 60 million people of Jiangsu, she also earnestly invited Jiangsu people in Taiwan to return to their native places to see their relatives and friends, go sightseeing, or hold trade talks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON USSR SUCCESSION

OW120303 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, March 11 (CNA) -- Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Chao-yuan said Monday that whoever succeeds Konstantin Chernenko, the nature of communism and the Soviet ambition to communize the whole world will never change.

Chernenko, secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, died Monday, according to foreign wire service reports.

Wang made the statement when asked by reporters here to comment on the succession in the Soviet political hierarchy.

20 MARCH DATE SET FOR HENRY LIU MURDER TRIAL

OW120305 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, Mar. 11 (CNA) -- The Taipei District Court decided on Monday to conduct the first investigative court on two suspects in the Henry Liu case, Chen Chi-li and Wu Tun, on March 20 at 9:30 a.m.

Chao Kung-hen was commissioned to serve as judge at the court. Chao has decided to summon Pai Ching-jui, a movie director, to testify before the court.

Chen Chi-li and Wu Tun were allegedly involved in the murder of Chinese American writer Henry Liu at Liu's Daly City home near San Francisco. Chen and Wu were arrested late last year in an all-out police crackdown on organized crime here. Another suspect, Tung Kuei-sen, is still at large.

Meanwhile, the Taipei District Prosecutor's Office on Monday afternoon received reports from the Daly City Police concerning the murder and fingerprints. The Taipei District Prosecutor's Office said it is very grateful to the Daly City Police for their assistance in the case. The Prosecutor's Office had received an autopsy report last week.

After Chen and Wu were prosecuted on Feb. 17, the government here asked the United States to provide materials on the case through the assistance of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs. The materials were transmitted to this nation through the American Institute in Taiwan.

PREMIER YU COMMENTS ON CREDIT COOPERATIVE CASE

OW090643 Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday declared that any government officials found involved in the 10th Credit Cooperative scandal will be punished according to law. Premier Yu emphasized the government determination to maintain economic discipline in his reply to interpellations from legislators who asked for an investigation of administrative mistakes in connection with the scandal.

Yu said government officials found to have engaged in illegal practices or to have neglected their duties will be, punished according to the Criminal Code and the administrative regulations. He said investigation of possible involvement of government officials in the scandal is being carried out by the Control Yuan, the nation's highest watchdog. Government officials must take both legal and administrative responsibility in the case, he declared.

He said results of the investigation will be announced as soon as the investigation is completed.

Legislator Huang Chu-wen yesterday urged government officials to take responsibility for the scandal which, he said, has seriously damaged economic order and national interests.

He asked Economics Minister Hsu Li-teh, a former finance minister, to resign to "set a good political model" for others to follow.

Huang said the 10th Credit Cooperative was already found to be engaging in lending irregularities in 1983 but the Ministry of Finance did not take effective measures to stop the illegal practice until the scandal surfaced last month.

The 10th Credit Cooperative, under board chairman Legislator Tsai Chen-chou, was ordered to suspend lending operations for three days from Feb 11 to 13 after a government audit found it had extended loans up to 102 percent of its deposits. About NT\$7.7 billion or over 50 percent of the loans were found to have been extended through illegal practice.

The exposure of the scandal has left the Tsai family conglomerate more than NT\$10 billion in debt and headed for possible bankruptcy. Victims in the scandal are estimated to number over 100,000.

TAIWAN TRIES TO NARROW TRADE IMBALANCE WITH U.S.

OWO90325 Taipei CNA in English 0312 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, Mar. 9 (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China is trying its best to increase imports from the United States and further diversify its export markets so as to balance Sino-American trade, Economics Minister Hsu Li-teh said Friday. Answering interpellations by Legislator Hsien Mei-huei, Hsu said this nation's two-way trade volume with the United States, which accounted for 38 percent of its total trade, had a surplus of more than US \$9.82 billion in 1984. This record high trade imbalance has caused serious concern on the part of the United States, he added.

The minister noted that the government is trying to narrow its trade gap with the United States by taking measures to lower import tariff rates and increase purchases from the United States.

However, Hsu said, the U.S. is more concerned about the opening of the ROC market and the protection of intellectual property rights, adding that the Council for Economic Planning and Development has set up an ad hoc group to handle these problems.

In order to diversify this nation's export markets, the economics minister had instructed the Board of Foreign Trade to enhance export promotional activities outside of the American market and the Ministry of Economic Affairs has also adopted different trade policies toward other countries according to their respective trade conditions and environments. For instance, Hsu said, his ministry is emphasizing whole-plant exports to Southeast Asian nations; conducting counter trade with Latin American and African countries due to their shortage of foreign exchange; expanding exports to the Middle East region according to Moslem customs and characteristics of that area; and trying to introduce into this country high technologies from European countries.

HSIN WAN PAO ON GORBACHEV, SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK121034 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 1

["New Talk" column: Gorbachev, Li Peng, China, and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Soviet party and government leadership has finally fallen into the hands of a new generation. The newly appointed General Secretary Gorbachev was born in 1931, 14 years after the October Revolution. He was 14 when World War II ended. The three former general secretaries of the CPSU who have died during the past 28 months were all born before the October Revolution. When they were young they all took part in the Soviet Great Patriotic War and were Red Army veterans. In a short period of 2 years and 4 months there have been four successive leaders. This set a new record and fully showed that the process of new leaders succeeding old ones was not smooth. It is said that Brezhnev wanted to have Chernenko directly succeed him, but Andropov took over the leading post before Chernenko. Andropov wanted to have Gorbachev as his direct successor, but Chernenko took over the leading post before Gorbachev. After several deviations, the power of leadership has finally been transferred into the hands of a new generation.

If there is indeed anything such as "funeral diplomacy," it could be seen in Moscow, where foreign guests from various countries have paid mourning visits for three winters in succession.

The officials that China sent to the Soviet Union to attend the three funerals were Huang Hua, a state councillor and foreign minister who visited the Soviet Union when Brezhnev died; Vice Premier Wan Li, who went to the Soviet Union when Andropov died; and Vice Premier Li Peng, who is relatively young and is being sent to the Soviet Union this time.

Under Premier Zhao Ziyang there are now four vice premiers in China: Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Li Peng, and Tian Jiyun.

Li Peng is 57 years old this year. He studied at the Moscow power plant institute in 1948 and was chairman of the General Association of Chinese Students in the Soviet Union. In 1955, he was vice director of Dongbei power station, and in 1966 he was transferred to Beijing. When the Sixth NPC was in session the year before last, he was promoted to the post of vice premier and began to take charge of the daily work of the State Council. He is regarded as a successor of the new generation.

On the surface, "funeral diplomacy," is an activity of paying tribute to a leader who has died, but in fact it is aimed at making contacts with the new leader. Viewed in this context, in sending Li Peng on this visit, perhaps the Chinese authorities are trying to evaluate Sino-Soviet relations from a long-term point of view.

When Brezhnev died in November 1982, China did not make any comment on Sino-Soviet relations or evaluate Brezhnev in its message of condolence. It only expressed the hope that the peoples of the two countries could be friendly with each other and that the relations between the two countries could be gradually normalized. Huang Hua, who also paid a mourning visit, was a foreign minister, but he was only a state councillor.

When Andropov died in February 1984, there was the following passage in China's message of condolence: "In his lifetime, Chairman Andropov many times expressed his desire to improve Sino-Soviet relations. During the past few years there has been some improvement in Sino-Soviet relations and we hope that the relations between our two countries will continue to develop." Wan Li, who paid yet another mourning visit, was a vice premier in charge of daily affairs.

The condolence message that Beijing sent to the Soviet capital this time took a further step. It reads: "In his lifetime, Chairman Chernenko many times expressed his hope for developing Sino-Soviet relations. For more than a year in the past, because of the joint efforts of both China and the Soviet Union, the relations between our two countries have improved in many aspects. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that in the coming months and years, these relations will be further developed in all aspects." The wording changed from improvement to development and from merely developing the relations between the two countries to developing relations in all aspects.

Correspondingly, when Gorbachev spoke about domestic and foreign policies in his first speech after he was appointed to the leading post, he particularly mentioned: "We hope to conscientiously improve our relations with the PRC and hold that this is entirely possible to achieve on a reciprocal basis."

The thaw in Sino-Soviet relations in the past year or 2 can be clearly seen. But the three problems that impede the development of the relations between the two countries (the large number of troops that the Soviet Union has stationed along Sino-Soviet borders, the Afghanistan issue, and the Cambodian issue) remain unsolved. People will continue to follow with interest how the new generation of Soviet leadership will remove these three obstacles on the basis of the friendly relations that have already been developed.

HONG KONG BANK PLANS TO OPEN OFFICE IN WUHAN

HK090744 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Mar 85 Business News Supplement p 1

[Text] The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp is to open its sixth representative office in Wuhan, a heavy industrialised city in central China. Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of the Hong Kong Bank, announced this yesterday to journalists at the Foreign Correspondents' Club.

He said the bank hoped more offices would be opened in the future. The Hong Kong Bank had assisted in the development of some 200 projects in China, about twice as many as its nearest competitor. The bank's China area office was destined to be one of the fastest growing departments in the next few years, he said. Increasingly, Overseas Chinese communities were becoming a source of management, capital, and expertise to China.

Mr Sandberg admitted that localisation of senior staff had been slow in the past, but the bank would attempt to speed this up. Of the 300 branches in Hong Kong, only half a dozen are managed by Hong Kong Chinese staff. Apart from China, the bank was also expanding business on the international front. It had lately been given the green light by the Australian Government for a bank licence there. Mr Sandberg said details had yet to be discussed with the Canberra authorities. The licence would probably involve trade finance and an investment advisory service.

The bank also planned to develop a significant global capital market business based on a series of acquisitions of securities trading firms in London and the U.S. last year.

Mr Sandberg asserted that the only way to win in the banking industry is to be big and profitable, with an intelligent spread of activities around the major markets in the world. The bank will announce last year's results on Tuesday. Mr. Sandberg declined to comment on speculation of his retirement this year.

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